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THE TRIAL OF MAXIMILIAN.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE EMPEROR.

Full Account of the Trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia.

The following account of the trial of the Imperialists is translated from the Mexican journal *La Sombra de Arteaga*, of Queretaro, June 18.

The three days' prorogation granted by the supreme Government to the counsel of the criminals for their further defense having expired, an order from headquarters organized the Court-martial, and in virtue of the orders from headquarters the Adjutant-General issued his order as follows:—

ARMY CORPS OF THE NORTH, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUERETARO, Mexico.—At 8 o'clock on the 13th, court-martial will organize, and be composed of the following officers:—President—Lieutenant Colonel Platon Sanchez. Members—Captain Jose V. Ramirez, Captain Miguel Loiero, Captain Ignacio Jurado, Captain Juan Ruedey Auza, Captain Jose Verastigue, Captain Lucas Villagran. This court martial will meet at the appointed hour, at the Theatre of Iturbide, in conformity with article 8 and paragraph 5 of general orders of army regulations No. 37. All officers not on duty will attend punctually on the court-martial, at the place and time mentioned. At 6 o'clock A. M., will be formed in front of the Temple of Capuchinas, fifty mounted riflemen, of Galeana, with their corresponding officers, armed and equipped; and fifty men of the battalion of the guard "of the supreme powers," likewise with their arms, equipments and officers, both of which detachments will place themselves under the orders of Colonel Miguel Palacios, commanding 2d Brigade.

(Signed) SIERRA.
Countersigned MEDINA.

At 8 o'clock A. M., on the 13th of June, the court-martial assembled at the Theatre of Iturbide, and the audience was very large. The stage was occupied by the Court, leaving the rest of the theatre to the spectators. The right of the stage was occupied by the members of the Court, and on the left, and immediately opposite, were placed three stools for the criminals and seats for their counsel. The most profound emotion was depicted in the countenances of all, and the silence that reigned in the circle could almost be felt. Messrs. Miramon and Mejia were brought to the theatre at 9 o'clock in the morning, in a coach, escorted by a company of riflemen of Galeana, covering front and rear of the vehicle, flanked by a company of the "supreme powers" on one side, and one company of the 4th Battalion on the other. In this wise they arrived, and were delivered over to the officers in charge of the court-room. The President opened the Court. The members and the counsel took their seats, all being in strict uniform. The Judge Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel Aspiroz, read the charges, after which was read the order from the Commander-in-Chief.

The previously taken declarations of the prisoners, first, Maximilian, then Miramon and Mejia, were read. Next followed the confession and charges, after which there were some slight unavoidable interruptions, such as, for example, Maximilian asked that he be permitted to call three lawyers of Mexico to defend him. He also desired Baron Magnus to be called; that he had matters of his family to arrange, and also matters of a national character touching Venice, Italy, and Austria, of the utmost importance to those countries. The General-in-Chief granted the prayer of Maximilian, forwarding his despatch to General Porfirio Diaz. The latter, however, would not allow the telegram to pass into that city, on account of its being besieged, stating that he must have a special permit from the supreme Government of the same, which was granted. Maximilian named as his counsel Mr. Jesus Vasquez, of this city, and Eulalio Frrega, Mariano Riva Palacio and Rafael Martinez de la Torre, of the city of Mexico. Miramon nominated Messrs. Jauregui, of San Luis Potosi, and Ambrosio Moreno, of Queretaro. Mejia nominated Mr. Prospero C. Vega, also of Queretaro.

The counsel having read their acceptation of the defense, other documents of a preliminary character were presented and read, but the rapidity of the reading and the confusion in the proceedings do not enable us, at present, to give a detailed account of them, according to numbers and dates, or of their exact statements. We will, therefore, content ourselves only with speaking of the main ones. Among the documents regarding Maximilian, outside of the petition aforesaid, there was one protesting against the jurisdiction of the court-martial, claiming it to be an illegal proceeding against his person, inasmuch as it was based upon the law of the 25th of January, 1862, decreeing against traitors to the country; and that he, being a foreigner, could not be a traitor to the country that is not his own, and over which he exercised such high functions that he believed himself unamenable to the law. There was also a petition, directed by Maximilian to the President, asking an interview, and the answer of the President, stating that the interview could not be granted, because of the limited time allowed by law for his trial, but that he could address him in writing anything he chose to say. An order from Headquarters also advised the Judge Advocate that any protest or exceptions taken by the accused shall be properly certified, and a copy of it given to those interested. Mention was also made of the certificate of illness of Maximilian, arguing in favor of the prisoner being removed to some other place, for change of air.

Next was read the protest of Miramon and Mejia against the jurisdiction of the court, which being refused, they again excepted to, because they were denied the right to appeal, there being no Supreme Court in the nation, and they asked only that they be furnished a certified copy of the rulings of the court. These proceedings having been gone through with, the accused, Thomas Mejia, was brought into court, and was seated on a stool, guarded on each side by an escort of the "supreme powers." Mr. Prospero commenced the defense. We have heard a great deal, and have read much, but never have we heretofore felt the admiration inspired in us by the able counsel, filled with the principles of right most applicable to the case, delivered by the heart and inspired by the most liberal principles of our great code, the Constitution of 1857. This masterpiece of oratory moved profoundly the entire audience. The points of the defense were three:—1. The meaning of the law of January 25; 2. Its application to the defendant. 3. Its constitutionality. The counsel held that the law of January 25 is only applicable from article 6th to 11th inclusive, because the balance conflicts with the law of nations and cannot subject the accused to the penalties of said law.

The President asked the accused if he had anything to say in his defense. He answered no, that all was said by his counsel, but that if anything was forgotten the counsel would state it in proper time.

Mejia was then led out, and immediately Miguel Miramon was introduced. Messrs. Jauregui and Morena read successively the defense of the accused, with but slight difference in the legal part of the defense, the same points being claimed as were made in the defense of Mejia, regarding the incompetency of the Court and the refusal of the right of appeal. A great many authors were read touching the case in point. But the main point of the defense went to establish the fact that the law of January 25 could not be applied to Miramon; that he was accused of stubborn resistance to the Constitutional Government, his pronunciamento in Puebla, his abstracting the funds of the Convention, his usurpation of power, and, lastly, his last campaigns under the flag of the Empire.

Next followed the trial of the Archduke. Having been confined to his bed for some days previous, he was this day, if anything, worse. Mr. Manuel Aspiroz repaired to the prison, from hence he returned shortly, stating that it was impossible for the prisoner to appear, in consequence of which Messrs. Jesus Maria Vasquez and Eulalio Ortega alternately read the defense. The first part of the defense comprehended all of the legal points applicable to the case. It was claimed that the Court was incompetent to try the case, that the law could not be applied, and the unconstitutionality of the same, and they strongly argued against the irregularity of the proceedings of the Court, in the absence of all witnesses, documents, and of proof. The situation in which the defense finds itself is incomplete. That the case under consideration is of such magnitude, involving so many points of international law, history, and politics, that the forty-eight hours which were granted are insufficient for its preparation. That the prisoner should not be deprived of the proper means of defense, and more particularly in this case it is imperatively necessary, the nature of the case requires that all the legalities shall be complied with; that calmness and deliberation mark the proceedings, in order that the fair name of this Republic should remain unimpaired before the world, which so anxiously awaits the solution of this s cial drama. Several authors were cited to sustain the position taken. The court overruled the position taken, and forced the defense to trial, the counsel declaring that they could, but would not keep silent, in view of the incompetency of the court and the illegality of the law, and then commenced giving a history of the prisoner. Mr. Ortega, who was then speaking, said he would answer to the charges made against the prisoner because he was forced to do so, not because there existed any proof sustaining the charges. He ran over the history of the accused, his arrival in Mexico, answering to the charge made against him as an usurper. He said, Maximilian being at Miramar, received a delegation of Mexicans, presented to him by a high functionary of the court of his brother, who came to offer him the crown of Mexico. Maximilian refused to accept the crown until the will of the nation should be known to him. Meanwhile the French occupied Mexico, and under the terror of bayonets the Assembly of Notables was convoked, who voted the creation of an empire, of which the Archduke was to be the head. Under the influence of the said assembly many municipalities gave in their adhesion, and these acts of adhesion were remitted to the Emperor elect. Maximilian, still hesitating, consulted the most eminent jurists of England, and the college of London declared that he was elected by the will of the nation Emperor. The jurists of London, as well as the candidate, ignored the means used in Mexico in order to obtain the unanimity of the people by triumphant parties. Maximilian accepted, not believing himself a usurper, but, on the contrary, its legitimate sovereign; and, moreover, this belief was confirmed by the reception he received on his arrival in this country, unaccompanied by troops, and none with him but his family, the ovations tendered to him in his transit from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and at the places he visited afterwards in the interior of the country. Mr. Ortega denied the charge that Maximilian was there as an instrument of France; that the Archduke had been in conflict with her since the agreement at Miramar; that there France asked the cession of Sonora, and he refused it, and even insisted that the article claiming this pretension should be stricken out; that he constantly opposed the demands of the French officials, and this state of affairs lasted until they quit the country. When Maximilian perceived the first symptoms of general discontent he withdrew from the capital, and in Orizaba and Cuernavaca he called around him his Ministers of State, and consulted with them about the legitimacy of his election and the will of the people, and they represented to him the entire fidelity of the people. Most ably did the counsel refute the charge of cruelty charged upon the prisoner. He said the law of the 3d of October was made by Maximilian when he was cheated into the belief that President Juarez had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the commander-in-chief of the French. Moreover, this law was only intended as a terror, because never was a petition for pardon presented, but it was conceded. He had given orders that no matter at what hour of the day or night a petition for clemency came, he should at once be informed of it; that neither his rest nor his labors should be regarded, which was strictly observed. Finally, the counsel argued the unconstitutionality of the law of 1862, it being incompatible with the spirit of the Liberal party and the rights of the nation, inasmuch as the conqueror is made the judge of the conquered. The counsel closed, earnestly asking of the members, in the name of civilization and the history which will judge of the terrible deeds done this day, for the defenders of the second independence of Mexico, to save the good name of this country in the eyes of coming generations, that they may forever applaud the crowning of the greatest of victories with the greatest of pardons. Here ended the reading of the eloquent defense.

It was 9 o'clock at night when the President announced that the court stood adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, that the defense could not longer continue, as the court desired to consult counsel in reference to some points in the case.

June 14.—At the stated hour the court-martial, having gone through the usual form, was declared in session. None of the accused were present. The President asked the counsel for the prisoners if they had anything further to advance for the defense. They answered not at present, but wished to reserve further argument until a later period in the trial. Mr. Manuel Aspiroz, the Judge Advocate, then read the charges against the accused, sustaining the same by certain official documents emanating from the so-called Imperial Government. Mr. Aspiroz united with his known ability a dignified and solemn energy which indicated no doubt as to the result of the trial in the minds of his hearers. Among the accusations against Maximilian, was found that terrible charge of having attempted to prolong the war by his celebrated decree of March 7, in which he created a regency, in case of his death in any of the coming battles. To rebut the effort made by Mr. Vega to overthrow the charges by reason of the absence of any proof of the same, the Judge-Advocate said that all the charges were founded upon the notoriety of the acts, and that notoriety was sufficient to establish the accusation. That, according to article 28 of the law of January 25, it would have been sufficient to establish it as a capital offense, even previous to the identification of their persons. The absence of those records and testimony, which the counsel deems so strange, amounts to nothing. They are not needed. The prisoners were captured with arms in their hands, and their crimes are known to the entire world. He concluded by asking that capital punishment be adjudged the accused.

Messrs. Vasquez and Ortega then successively addressed the Court for the defense. The first of these gentlemen carefully refuted the charges, and concluded with these memorable words, addressed to the Court:—"If you condemn the Archduke to death, I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume towards the Republic. I have confidence in the Liberal armies that have rooted out the French from this soil. But I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country, as an anathema, more than even the sentence of death, because of the nullity of the proceedings of this Court." At this point Mr. Ortega proceeded. This gentleman is an orator. We have seen him, and were reminded of the beauties of Mirabeau. His audience was held spell-bound. He went into the case with that power of improvisation so remarkable in him. He protested against the irregularity of the proceedings. He called attention to the principle in right and law that the Judge Advocate should first read his petition before the defense commences, because the last words to be heard by the Court should be those of the accused. He charged the Judge Advocate with having formed his petition from the answers made by the defense, in view of the proofs furnished by the defense, which was at variance with the legal practice and the rightful nature of all things. He reproached the Judge Advocate with having collated into his petition proof that had not been read during the trial, which, apart from proving that that officer had taken advantage of the suspension of the Court during the night to perfect his accusation, but making points which were suggested to him by the defense, this being against all law in a question where life and death is concerned. It had more the appearance of trying the prisoner on his own statements than by the proofs adduced against him by the prosecution. Regarding the accusation against the Archduke that he attempted to prolong the war by appointing a Regency in case of his death, said the counsel with earnestness and spirit, I declare that Maximilian's subsequent act of abdication at the Cerro de la Campana is in existence. On my honor I can assure you, and likewise can the faultless Liberal, Mariana Rivas, assure you, that in that abdication there is no evidence of a regency. Concerning the article 28 of which the Judge Advocate spoke in justification of the absence of evidence and documentary proofs, all the counsel for the defense answered in so many words, that the times of the Inquisition had passed, in which nothing but the mere forms were all that were required for conviction. They never supposed that Mr. Aspiroz expected the honorable court, whose youthful members were the brave and noble soldiers of the Republic, had assembled for the purpose of condemning, and not convicting. And lastly, that they never believed that the honorable court would make a farce of justice, under a watchword, instead of proceeding according to the dictates of their own consciences. They (the counsel) scorned to entertain this idea of the brave chiefs composing this council. The idea is the offspring of the strange argument of the Judge Advocate.

One of the counsel for the defense, we believe Mr. Vega, asked the Judge-Advocate by what right he annulled the order of the Supreme Government, demanding him to proceed according to articles 6 and 11 inclusive, comprised in the law of the 25th of January, omitting the balance, and among them article 22. Mr. Ortega read the order and made a note of the infraction. Mr. Jauregui having closed for the defense, Mr. Moreno presented a protest based upon three propositions, energetically protesting against the admission of evidence subsequent to the trial, inasmuch as the prosecution had been closed up, and the Judge-Advocate had ample notification of the defense. Without anything further transpiring, the Court went into secret session for the purpose of passing the sentence. At near 10 o'clock at night the court-martial dissolved, and we are not at this moment officially informed of the decision.

The court-martial is over, and the republic, after having struggled until they brought their enemies to the bench of the accused, after having beaten them in a thousand fights, will this day decide their fate, either by approving their sentence or extending clemency. The city, the republic, the world, awaits anxiously the results of this terrible drama.

The Last Decree of the Emperor.

Considering that if our death was to happen, the Government of the Empire would be headless on account of the absence of its legitimate Regent, Our August wife the Empress Carlotta; considering that to remedy this great wrong, and to secure on our part the happiness of the Mexican nation, even after our death, it is necessary to leave an established Government whom the nation can recognize as the centre of union; considering that it is through the freely convoked Congress which will be decided the form in which it will continue to be constituted, and substitute the present one which is the monarch, and for the same cause of our absence the Government will be deposited in a Regency. We decree:—

Article 1. Our Regents of the Empire, in our defect in case of death, D. Theodosio Lares, D. Jose M. de Lacunza and General Leonardo Marquez.

Article 2. The Regency will govern in accordance with the organic statutes of the Empire.

Article 3. The Regency will convoke Congress, which will definitely constitute the nation after the termination of the war by the action of arms or by amnesty, the legitimate and free election can take place, and that constituted power can assemble.

Article 4. The Regency will cease and also the power with which we invest it in this decree at the installation of the Congress.

Our Minister of Public Instructions is recommended to inform the Regents heretofore named when necessary.

Given at Queretaro, June 10, 1867.

(Signed) J. C. DORIA, Secretary.

Significant Reply of the Emperor.

The following question was put to Maximilian during the trial:—

"Are you willing to admit that you are responsible for all the strife that occurred in Mexico since the evacuation of the country by the French?"

"No," he answered. "Juarez is responsible for it all. After the departure of the French I sent a message to Juarez and proposed to him to proclaim a general amnesty, and to grant a full pardon to all who had been identified with me and the Imperial cause. Juarez refused this, and I had no course left but to remain and to do all in my power to protect a large proportion of the Mexican people."

TRAGEDY IN MEMPHIS.

A "Pretty Waiter Girl" Assassinates Her Paramour.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 10.

Yesterday morning a dreadful murder took place at the corner of Main and Poplar streets, in which Charlie Wilson, the Treasurer of the Varieties Theatre, was the victim, and Lottie Sherwood, a waitress in the same establishment, the supposed murderess. For some time past the pair have been living together as man and wife. It was known that they were not married, but they appeared to live together on amiable terms, and were seldom given to quarreling. The girl, like many of her class, was subject to fits of jealousy. She came to this city early in the year, and has been engaged at the Varieties for several months, where she has always conducted herself in a respectable manner. She dressed well, but not gaudily; and was careful of her earnings, and at the same time of committing the rash act which sent her "lover" unshriven into eternity, she had, it is said, several hundreds of dollars deposited in her own name, while she was possessed of some valuable jewelry. She is a native of Indiana, where it is said her parents reside. Her victim was a native of Schuylerville, New York, and his real name was Lawrence A. Perritt, although he was generally known as Charlie Wilson. He has a sister living at Saratoga, and it is said his widowed mother resides in Schuylerville.

On the evening of Monday the supposed murderess, Lottie, sent word to the proprietors of the theatre, by Wilson, that she was unable to attend to her duties that evening on account of sickness. Whether this was a *ruse* or not to get Wilson out of the way while she entertained "company," is not known. Be that as it may, Wilson must have suspected something of the kind, for he left the establishment at an early hour in the evening. What took place up to 1 o'clock in the morning between the pair is not known.

About that time the report of a pistol was heard on Main street, near Poplar, and several policemen ran in the direction of the place where the shot was fired. A man who proved to be Charley Wilson was seen staggering across Poplar street, and as he was about to fall to the ground he was caught by Officer Wilson, and in answer to an inquiry, said "Lottie shot me," and almost immediately afterwards expired. When the shot was fired the policeman saw a woman dressed in white running across Poplar street at a rapid rate, in the direction of the place where Wilson and Lottie lived. When the alarm of the murder was given, the girl came down to the place where her "lover" lay dead, and throwing herself down on the corpse, she indulged in a paroxysm of grief and called on "her Charley to come back to life," and cried and sobbed as if her heart would break.

During the entire day the unfortunate woman indulged in great grief, and exclaimed often that she wished she was dead, and asked a person who called to see her to pull out his pistol and kill her on the spot. She also said that if she had only a pistol or a knife she would not be long in this world after "her Charley." After such exclamations she would indulge in another burst of violent grief, exclaiming that she wished she was dead, as she had nothing now to live for, that her Charley was gone.

—Lawson C. Ives, who lately died at Hartford, Connecticut, left $25,000 to the Hartford Theological Institute, $5000 to the Hartford Hospital, and $2500 each to the Widows' Society, to the Hartford Orphan Asylum, and the City Missionary Society.

—The late Judge Lumpkin, of Georgia, is described as presenting in his youth a model of manly beauty. He was a natural orator, and was only eclipsed by Henry Clay in the graces of delivery and exquisite modulation of voice.

—Cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in some parts of France. Official reports likewise state that it has raged in the province of Lombardy ever since the beginning of February. It is also reported on the coast of the Adriatic.

—Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, did not wait on the President, a few days ago, on occasion of his recall, as stated, but to make the accustomed formal announcement of the marriage of a Princess of Prussia.

—Maximilian's Minister of the Interior has arrived in Washington. He gives a thrilling account of his escape, and, of course, draws a dreadful picture of the condition of the Mexicans.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

Fifteen Hundred Men Raised in New York to Avenge the Death of Maximilian, and to Rescue Santa Anna—Jeff. Thompson Offered the Command of the Expedition.

The friends of Maximilian and Santa Anna, in New York, are still engaged in an effort to organize an expedition with a view to avenge the late Emperor's death. Although their movements are invested with judicious secrecy, many of their plans form exciting topics of conversation among their acquaintances, who gather nightly in a certain hotel on Broadway. They are known to be bound by a solemn oath not to reveal aught which may militate against their operations, or prevent the scheme of landing hostile forces on Mexican soil.

It should be stated here that the men who have charge of the enterprise are mere French and Austrian avengers, some of whom are refugees from the country they design to invade; but they have received a large amount already from the agents of certain European Governments in New York, and they are now working with these sinews of war. They have opened three recruiting offices, one in the ostensible interest of Santa Anna, and two to raise men to avenge Maximilian's death; and they claim to have already enrolled over fifteen hundred men. It is generally believed, however, by those who know the antecedents of the chieftains of this movement, that their own aggrandizement, and not the "civilization of Mexico" or the wrongs of Santa Anna, is the grand object of all their efforts.

It appears, from all that can be learned of the movements of the adventurers, that shortly after General Jeff. Thompson, late of the Confederate service, had arrived at his hotel in New York, they waited on him and solicited him to take command of a filibustering expedition. The General is said to have replied that if the number of men raised were in his opinion equal to the emergency, he would probably consent to become their leader; and the visitors at once declared that a large force would be placed at his disposal, and that he would be joined by cavalry from Richmond on arriving on the Texas shore. The deputation then withdrew, and they are now engaged in the work of raising men. This is one of the reports in circulation about the matter.

The filibusters, it should be said, are confident of support from other quarters. It is rumored that General Logan is to proceed to San Francisco in a few days with a view to take possession of a section of Lower California, which was sold some time since to the United States by the Mexican generals. He is to be accompanied by a large force of miners, to work in the silver mines owned by the company, of which General Butler is said to be a Director.—*New York World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Winnemore Case.

SUPREME COURT.—The end of this case, so far as courts of justice are concerned, has at length come. When this Court, Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew on the bench, was sitting in this city during the first week of the month, Mr. Warriner, counsel for George W. Winnemore, who was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death, made application for leave to file a petition for a writ of error, in order to have the case reviewed by this Court. At that time the papers were not quite ready, and soon after the making of this application the Court adjourned. But by the instruction of the Court the matter was afterwards given to Judge Read, recently a decision by Judge Thompson was filed in the Prothonotary's office.

1. In regard to the exception to the rapidity with which the case was put through by the Court below, the Judge said:—"It is a matter entirely within the sound discretion of the Court as to when and when a prisoner shall be put on trial. It is, therefore, not a question which is the subject of review in a superior or appellate court."

2. An exception was taken to the decision of the Court in overruling the challenge for cause of a juror. The ground was want of education, rather than natural capacity or intelligence. He could read but little; only read newspapers, never read a book, and did not know his age. Now, while this showed a low state of instruction, it did not show want of capacity to reason and judge of what was really communicated. The statute provides no degree of learning as a prerequisite to be a juror. It only requires that a sufficient number of "sober, intelligent, and judicious persons to serve as jurors" shall be drawn, and it does not follow that because a man may not have read books, or may have confined his readings solely to the literature of the newspapers, he is not intelligent enough for a juryman. But the prisoner got rid of the juror by a peremptory challenge, and it is not pretended that this led to such a diminution of his right to challenge so as to prejudice or possibly have prejudiced his case.

3. The next exception was to the competency of Adam Magilton as a witness for the Commonwealth, on account of defective religious belief.

On this point the Judge laid it down:—"That where there is a contrariety of testimony on the point (of the religious belief of a person offered as a witness), a court must of necessity refer to the jury to go to the credibility of the witness. There would be no safety otherwise, and the truth of this would be more keenly felt when an opposite course might come to be applied to witnesses in favor of a prisoner than when against him." There was a strong conflict of testimony as to Mr. Magilton's religious belief, and it was decided that "the Court could have done nothing else than they did on this point of the case, and consequently committed no error against the prisoner in admitting the witness to testify."

The Court had no doubt as to the correctness of the rulings complained of, and therefore the motion for a writ of error was refused. Judge Agnew concurred in this opinion.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—William R. Mann, District Attorney; T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Jonathan Horath was charged with assault and battery upon David Sweitzer. From the statements of a host of German witnesses, which statements had a great tendency to confuse the Court, lawyers, and the jury, it appears that the defendant was called to protect a man who was being beaten, and remonstrated with the prosecutor, who was the beater, and from words there came a blow, by whom administered was not satisfactorily ascertained. But one blow gave birth to many others, for some five or six other men that were present joined in the sport, and a most excellently general fight ensued.

The jury acquitted, imposing the costs on the defendant.

David Sweitzer and Caspar Smith were charged with assault and battery upon Michael Fisher. Fisher keeps a tavern, and in that tavern Sweitzer was sitting one evening, happy under the influence of beer. Fisher said he asked Sweitzer to go out, in order that he might shut up his place, and Sweitzer became angry and struck him. While Sweitzer was beating and pounding satisfaction out of Fisher's big body, Smith shut the door and cried, "Go in, Sweitzer; he be's so bigger as two of you; but I see you by his fair play; nopody shall come in."

Michael Fisher was then tried upon a charge of assault and battery upon David Sweitzer. The testimony of the prosecutor in this case was that Fisher, in the most astonishing manner, picked up a board and struck him on the head with it. But the principal witness in the cate said there was no fight at all.

These bills were tried together. The jury acquitted Sweitzer and Smith and convicted Fisher.

Adolph Brown was charged with assault and battery upon Charles Bosch. Bosch testified that while he was standing at the corner of Cadwalader street and Columbia avenue the defendant came up and struck him with a stick, and then with his fist. Verdict guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Peter Bowen was charged with assault and battery upon his daughter, Maggie Bowen. Mr. Knight testified that one day recently, the date was not given, Maggie Bowen went to the Episcopal Hospital, fleeing from her father, her head was bleeding freely from many cuts and bruises upon it. The girl was not in court to say who did make these wounds on her head. The only evidence on the point was that of the officer, who arrested the defendant which was that the defendant said before the Alderman that "it was a pity a man could not correct his own child," which might be construed as an acknowledgment that he was inflicting some violence upon the girl. Jury out.

Bowen's face is familiar in this Court. Many times has he been seen in the dock, heretofore charged with the maltreatment of his wife. He has generally had counsel to plead his case, but this time he was all alone. When the evidence had been closed he requested the privilege of addressing the jury; but for some reason or other the case was given to the jury, and poor Peter was not heard.

Asa Adams was convicted of a charge of the larceny of paper belonging to Joshua Taggart. The paper had been placed by a stationery dealer in an office on the wharf for shipment to Wilmington. It was taken from this office and afterwards found upon the person of the defendant.

—Aaron Sweat, the negro candidate for Congress in the Cheraw (S. C.) District, is prosecuting his canvass with great vigor, and is quite confident of success.

—Kossuth is now at Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy.

SECOND EDITION

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, vs. the Tyrolsons, of Harrisburg, Pa.

HARRISBURG, July 15.—The game of base ball between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Tyroleon Club, of this city, was played this afternoon, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The game from the commencement was all in favor of the Athletics, resulting in a score of fifteen for the Athletics and eleven for the Tyroleons.

The Bankrupt Law in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.—The first case in this State coming under the provisions of the new Bankrupt act, was decided in the United States Court to-day. Judge Bryan charged the jury that the suspension by a banker, merchant, or trader to meet his commercial paper at maturity and non-resumption of payment within fourteen days, although without fraud, created an act of involuntary bankruptcy; that an assignment made under the State law last May, although in trust for benefit of the creditors of a trader, constituted the assignor an involuntary bankrupt, as tending to hinder and defeat the operations of the Bankrupt act.

Steamboat Racing on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 15.—The large steamer Drew passed this dock at five minutes to 10 to-night, making her time from New York in less than four hours. She was followed closely by the Connecticut, the latter being two miles astern. Both boats were going very fast. The Connecticut appeared to be making two revolutions to the Drew's one. The moon shone splendidly, and the boats could be distinctly seen. There was but five minutes' difference between the two boats when they disappeared from view.

Billiards—A Run of Five Hundred and Sixty-five Points.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 15.—John McDevitt played a game of billiards of two hundred and fifty points to-night with Mr. Morris, of New York, in the Continental billiard-rooms. McDevitt made the extraordinary run of five hundred and sixty-five points on the two red balls, his opponent's ball being pocketed. This is the largest run on record without getteng them into the jaw.

A Brace of Murders in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—George Off, a well-known butcher, was fatally stabbed by John Smith last night, and James Wheeler, a moulder, was killed to-night by John Ferguson, a plasterer. Both the murderers were arrested.

Base-Ball Match at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The Base-Ball match between the National Club of Washington City and the Cincinnati Club, yesterday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the Nationals. The score stood 53 to 10.

Maximilian Avengers for Canada.

MONTREAL, July 15.—It is reported that eighteen Germans left this city to-day to join the "Maximilian Avengers" in New York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Reading, 104½; Canton, 49½; Erie, 72½; Cleveland and Toledo, 121½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 101½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 80½; New York Central, 106½; Illinois Central, 124½; Cumberland preferred, 36¼; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 102¾; Hudson River, 110; United States Five-twenties of 1862 111½; do. 1864 109½; do. 1865, 109½; do. new issue, 108½; Ten-forties, 101½; Seven-thirties, 107½; all others, 107½. Money, 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 110½; at sight, 110½. Gold closed at 140½.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton quiet at 26½c. Flour dull, and declined 10@20 cts.; 6000 barrels sold—State, $7@11·15; Ohio, $10·50@18·10; Western, $7@12·60; Southern, $9·75@17·25. Wheat dull, and declined 2@3 cents. Corn steady; 26,000 bushels sold—mixed Western, $1·06@1·07. Oats firm; 31,000 bushels sold—State, 92@93; Western, 82@83. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy—new mess, $22·75. Lard firm at 12@13. Whisky quiet.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL MEAGHER.—A telegraph despatch from the wife of General Meagher informs us that although the greatest exertions might have been made to secure the remains of General Meagher, they have not yet been recovered.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand; 1862 5-20s sold at 111½; July 1865 5-20s at 108¾, no change. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 107½ for June and August 7·30s; and 110¾ for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52½@52¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾, a slight decline; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, no change, and Northern Central at 43¾, no change; 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; and 28¾ for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 68 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 43 for Chesnut and Walnut; 13 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held. 107½ was bid for Seventh National; 160 for Philadelphia; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50½ for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 57½ for Girard; 95 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 42 for Consolidation; and 63 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 44½, a slight decline. 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 118½ for Morris Canal preferred; and 17 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 140½; 1 P. M., 140½, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—Elsewhere in our paper to-day will be found the announcement of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., and Drexel & Co., of their agency for the sale of the bonds of the North Missouri Railroad. These bonds are guaranteed by a first mortgage on a road through a productive country, one hundred and seventy-four miles of which are already completed. The investment is a perfectly safe one, as it is the first mortgage which are given as security. They are sold, for inducement, at 85 per cent., and bear 7 per cent. per annum, which equals an assured interest of 8 per cent. We have no doubt but that those having capital to invest will avail themselves of this opportunity. The security is good, the interest high, and the capital always available.

—The State loan purchased by Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel & Co., and E. W. Clark & Co., is rapidly being absorbed. The $16,000,000 purchased by these bankers have been reduced to a mere fraction. On Friday last $150,000 were sold; on Saturday the amount taken by the people was $550,000; and this week the sales have reached a quarter of a million. What a comment upon the financial credit of our Commonwealth, when its loans are taken by our own people with a rapidity surpassed only by the patriotic readiness with which the people purchased the bonds of the Government in war time!

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Ocean Oil..... 2·69

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62, Jy, rg	109	$1000 U S Am ms, '69	94⅝
$200 do. '62, cp	111⅜	100 sh Read R	52⅝
$1000 do. '65, cp	111⅝	500 do	52⅝
$1200 U S 7-30s, Je	107⅛	500 do	52⅝
$1000 City 6s, New	99⅞	15 sh Leh N stk	41⅝
$1000 do. New	99⅝	70 sh N Cent	43⅜
$200 do. New	99⅝	4 sh Penna R	52⅜
$1200 All County Co 5s	73½	100 do	52⅜
$1000 Leh 6s '84	89	100 sh Phil & E	28⅜
$3000 do. b5wn	89		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110½; do. 1862, 111@111½; do., 1864, 109@109⅞; do., 1865, 109½@109⅝; do., 1865, new, 108@108½; do., 1867, new, 108@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅜@108; do., June, 107½@107⅝; do., July, 107½@107⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118¾@119; do. October, 1864, 117¾@118; do., December, 1864, 117@117½; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114¾@115; Gold, 140@140½. Silver, 132½@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. new, 108@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107½@108; do., 2d series, 107½@107¾; 3d series, 107½@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; May, 1865, 116½; do. August, 1865, 115¾; do. September, 1865, 114¾; do. October, 1865, 114¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 16.—The demand for Cotton is extremely limited. Small sales of middling at 26 cents for upland, 27 cents for New Orleans.

There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, but No. 1 is held firmly at $42 ⅌ ton.

The Flour market is extremely quiet, but with an unprecedentedly small stock, holders are enabled to realize full rates. There is no demand, however, except to supply the immediate wants of the home consumers. Small sales of superfine at $8@8·50 ⅌ barrel; extras at $9@9·50; Northwestern extra family at $10@12·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11@13; and fancy lots at higher figures. Rye Flour is reported at $7·87½. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts of new Wheat are light, and there is very little old here. Sales of old red at $2·85, and 800 bushels new Southern at $2 60@2·75. Rye is sold at $1·75. Corn is dull at the late decline. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1·15@1·18, and 2000 bushels mixed Western at $1·12. Oats are lower, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....76 | 2 P. M.....83

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Money Market—The Speculative Rise in Stocks.

From the Times.

The payment of twenty-one millions of currency from the treasury yesterday is relied upon as a fresh assurance of speculative activity. The plethoric condition of the city banks has already driven up the prices of all securities, and with the increased ease which the Treasury disbursements will occasion will probably come more buoyancy—or ballooning—of stock. Wall street, in fact, appears to be in the midst of one of its periods of felicity, and those who are thoughtless enough to regard its prosperity as a sign of national well-doing may possibly congratulate themselves upon the advent of a new era of riches.

It is hardly necessary to put on record a warning against a delusion so palpable as that on which Wall street builds its happiness. So far from being a matter of exultation, the extraordinary ease which distinguishes the money market is one of the worst symptoms of our financial position and of the stagnation under which the industry of the country suffers. The primary cause of the abundance of currency is the inability of its owners to find profitable use for it in the legitimate channels of industry and business. Manufacturing enterprise is at a stand-still. Trade is dull. And though great expectations prevail in reference to the harvest, it must be remembered that the labor of the Southern Southern States is disorganized, and that the failure to reconstruct their levees involves great injury to some of their most important crops. These circumstances explain the flow of capital to Wall street. But for them it would have beneficial employment in the direction of material productiveness. Its idleness is a sign of evil days, and no amount of speculation in stocks can make it otherwise.

The case is rendered worse by the connection that exists between the over-abundance of currency and the recent modification of Mr. McCulloch's financial policy. The announcement that the progress of reducing the public debt is likely to be stayed, and that for a time at least the contraction of the currency is to be suspended, operated like a charm upon the speculative fraternity. To them it was a pledge of renewed vitality. To all besides it was equivalent to a confession that the depressed state of the country forbids the prosecution of measures that are essential to its safety. Not to reduce the debt is to proclaim a diminution of revenue, which again is a certain indication that business is unprosperous. And a pause in the contraction of the currency implies as well the diseased condition of national finance as the prolonged suffering which attends inflation. It is clear that were we marching steadily towards the resumption of specie payments, currency would not accumulate in bank vaults at the present rate. From which it follows that the renewed speculation in stocks is the result of national misfortune, not of national wealth.

On what tenable ground, then, can it be contended that the recent rise in the prices of stocks is in any manner connected with improved values? The railroads, for example, can only prosper when the country is prosperous. When trade and industry are active, railroads thrive; when both are depressed, railroads must suffer. The causes which contribute to ease in the money market are, properly speaking, reasons for a decline in stocks, so that the advances we are called to chronicle are the product of speculation merely, not of any *bona fide* appreciation of value.

Frauds on the Government—Necessity of Immediate Action by Congress.

From the Herald.

The amazing and lately discovered frauds on the Government, through the evasion or non-collection of the tax on whisky and other articles, cannot fail to arouse the attention of the people to the utter inefficiency of the Secretary of the Treasury. The evil has reached such a magnitude that Congress will be guilty of gross neglect of duty if it should not immediately demand the removal of Mr. McCulloch, and a thorough investigation into the ruinous mismanagement of the Treasury Department. His incapacity is costing the country something like two hundred millions a year, and is fast bringing the republic to a state of bankruptcy. Should Congress be so unmindful of this startling fact and adjourn without demanding his immediate removal, we shall probably lose another hundred millions betweep this time and the meeting of that body in December. We shall find ourselves having a deficiency in the revenue and unable to meet the expenditures of the Government, at the same time the people are taxed to the limit of forbearance, and at a time when there ought to be a superabundant income.

The facts are so astounding that even the friends of the Secretary cannot ignore them. One of our trimming contemporaries of this city, while attempting to expose some of the frauds in whisky, tobacco, and petroleum, endeavors to whitewash Mr. McCulloch. In the face of these revelations it speaks of his skill and wisdom in managing the financial affairs of the nation, and tries to shift the responsibility on his subordinates and on President Johnson. But no forced apology or labored misrepresentation can deceive the people as to the really responsible party. Mr. McCulloch is to blame. To blame, we say, but that word is too mild; guilty is not too strong a word for such gross neglect of duty. Suppose a man at the head of any large business establishment should permit fraudulent agents and outside rascals to steal more than a third of his employers' income, and bring them to the brink of bankruptcy, how should we characterize his conduct? We should say it was little short of being criminal, if at all, though the delinquent might not be reached by the laws. What is the difference between the case of such a person and that of the man at the head of the Treasury? None, except in the offense being magnified in proportion to the amount of the loss. The guilty manager of a business firm may lose his employers ten, fifty, or a hundred thousand dollars; Mr. McCulloch has lost the people and Government, whose servant he is, hundreds of millions.

Let us repeat the facts which we have stated before, in order that the public may not lose sight of them. Sixty or seventy millions of gallons of whisky a year are manufactured in this country. This must be regarded as a low estimate when we consider that ninety millions a year were produced before the war. The tax is two dollars a gallon. The revenue from this article alone should be from a hundred and twenty millions to a hundred and forty millions; yet according to present returns the amount will not reach twenty or thirty millions. In plain terms, Mr. McCulloch has suffered the Government to be defrauded about a hundred millions a year on whisky alone. Take the losses from other spirits, tobacco, petroleum, and from all the rest of the frauds on the Treasury, for which the Secretary is directly responsible, and we shall find that his management costs the nation about two hundred millions a year. We confine ourselves here simply to losses in the revenue; but if we look at the evils of his administration in sustaining the infamous national bank swindle, by which the people are defrauded of over twenty millions a year, and the industry of the country swallowed up by a monstrous moneyed monopoly, with all the other evils arising from his utter incompetency, he will appear to be the most costly administrator of the Treasury that this or any other country ever had.

But his weak apologists attempt to lay the blame on the President, on the Treasury agents, and on the rascals who practise the frauds. The President will be to blame if he does not remove the Secretary, now that the facts are known to him—that is, if he has the power. At all events it is his duty to lay the matter before Congress, and to do what he can to stop such wholesale robbery of the Government. The Secretary, and not the President, administers the affairs of the Treasury. We hold him responsible for the conduct of his agents or subordinates; for he selects them in the first place, can remove for cause, and it is his duty to keep a vigilant eye over all. He is inexcusable. Then, as to smugglers, perjurers, and robbers of the revenue in every way, there are laws to punish them, and if he did his duty in bringing them to punishment he would soon stop the frauds. It is all bosh talking about the high tax on articles being the cause of evading the Revenue laws. In other countries taxes on some of such luxuries are higher than with us, and yet they are collected. Why not here?

It seems to us that Mr. McCulloch is more intent on managing the patronage of the Government in this vast Internal Revenue department, as well as the national bank system, as a political machine, than he is for the interests of the Treasury or the good of the country. He acted with Chief Justice Chase in the organization of both, and while his political and financial chief has been on the bench he has worked the machine upon the same principle and for the same object. From beginning to end these men have shown a surprising combination of stupidity about financial matters, with a great deal of political cunning. We have now, however, reached a point in the ruinous mismanagement of our national finances beyond which endurance cannot go. Congress, as we said, ought not to adjourn without seeing that Secretary McCulloch be removed, and that a thorough investigation be made into the frauds upon the revenue and the management of the Treasury Department. The country will now hold that body responsible, and a fearful responsibility will rest upon it if it neglects its duty in such an important matter.

Cruelties to Prisoners.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Fernando Wood is reported by telegraph as having stated in the House, on Saturday, that

"The New York *Tribune* had distinctly charged that cruelties had been perpetrated on Rebel prisoners."

—Mr. Wood can find no warrant in our columns for this assertion, which he has caused to be flashed all over the country, so that it will be read and believed by thousands who will never see this contradiction. We have so often requested that those who see fit to cite the *Tribune* as their authority for any statement should quote our precise words, instead of putting forth as ours what they may find it convenient to attribute to us, that it seems useless to renew the demand. Fair minds do not need it; the other sort wilfully refuse to heed it.

We do not know that Rebel soldiers were ever starved or otherwise maltreated while prisoners of war. As, however, the number of such prisoners, from first to last, probably exceeded two hundred thousand, and they were from time to time under the complete control of many hundreds of our officers respectively, it would be all but a miracle if none of them were ever misused. Still, we do not *know* that they were, and have not asserted it.

What we *do* know in the premises is, that the Rebel authorities long since *charged* our Government or its agents with unjustifiable inhumanity to their soldiers whom we held as prisoners, and that this charge was put forth so circumstantially and responsibly that it is likely to glide into history if not met and refuted.

In the winter of 1864-5, a Joint Committee of the two Houses was raised by the Confederate Congress sitting at Richmond, and charged with the duty of investigating the alleged cruelties in the treatment of prisoners by either party to the war. That Committee proceeded to take testimony (which we have not seen in detail) and to make a report thereon, from which (omitting the defensive portions) we quote as follows:—

"In exchange, a number of Confederate sick and wounded prisoners have been at various times delivered at Richmond and at Savannah. The mortality among these on the passage, and their condition when delivered, were so deplorable as to justify the charge that they had been treated with inhuman neglect by the Northern authorities.

"Assistant Surgeon Tinsley testifies—'I have seen many of our prisoners returned from the North, who were nothing but skin and bones. They were as emaciated as a man could be to retain life, and the photographs (appended to Report No. 67) would not be exaggerated representations of our returned prisoners to whom I thus allude. I saw 250 of our sick brought in on litters from the steamer at Rockett's. Thirteen dead bodies were brought off the steamer the same night. At least thirty died in one night after they were received.'

"Surgeon Spence testifies:—'I was at Savannah and saw rather over 3000 prisoners received. The list showed that a large number had died on the passage from Baltimore to Savannah. The number sent from the Federal prisons was 3500, and out of that number they delivered only 3028, to the best of my recollection. Captain Hatch can give you the exact number. Thus, about 472 died on the passage. I was told that 67 dead bodies had been taken from one train of cars between Elmira and Baltimore. After being received at Savannah they had the best attention possible, yet many died in a few days.' 'In carrying out the exchange of disabled, sick, and wounded men, we delivered at Savannah and Charleston about 11,000 Federal prisoners; and their physical condition compared most favorably with those we received in exchange, although, of course, the worst cases among the Confederates had been removed by death during the passage.'

"Richard H. Dibrell, a merchant of Richmond, and a member of the 'Ataulance Committee,' whose labors in mitigating the sufferings of the wounded have been acknowledged both by Confederate and Northern men, thus testifies concerning our sick and wounded soldiers at Savannah, returned from Northern prisons and hospitals:—'I have never seen a set of men in worse condition. They were so enfeebled and emaciated that we lifted them like little children. Many of them were like living skeletons. Indeed, there was one poor boy, about 17 years old, who presented the most distressing and deplorable appearance I ever saw. He was nothing but skin and bone, and, besides this, he was literally eaten up with vermin. He died in the hospital in a few days after being removed thither, notwithstanding the kindest treatment and the use of the most judicious nourishment. Our men were in so reduced a condition that, on more than one trip up on the short passage of ten miles from the transports to the city, as many as five died. The clothing of the privates was in a wretched state of tatters and filth. The mortality on the passage from Maryland was very great, as well as that on the passage from the prisons to the port from which they started. I cannot state the exact number, but I think I heard that 3500 were started, and we only received about 3027. I have looked at the photographs appended to Report No. 67 of the Committee of the Federal Congress, and do not hesitate to declare that several of our men were worse cases of emaciation and sickness than any represented in these photographs.'

"The testimony of Mr. Dibrell is confirmed by that of Andrew Johnston, also a merchant of Richmond, and a member of the 'Ambulance Committee.'

"Thus it appears that the sick and wounded Federal prisoners at Annapolis, whose condition has been made a subject of outcry and of widespread complaint by the Northern Congress, were not in a worse state than were the Confederate prisoners returned from Northern hospitals and prisons, of which the humanity and superior management are made subjects of special boasting by the United States Sanitary Commission."

After some commendation of the treatment of sick Union prisoners in *their* hospitals, the Confederate Committee proceeds:—

"This humane and considerate usage was *not* adopted in the United States hospital on Johnson's Island, where Confederate sick and wounded officers were treated. Colonel J. H. Holman thus testifies:—'The Federal authorities did not furnish to the sick prisoners the nutriment and other articles which were prescribed by their own surgeons. All they would do was to permit the prisoners to buy the nutriment or stimulants needed; and, if they had no money, they could not get them. I know this, for I was in the hospital sick myself, and I had to buy, myself, such articles as eggs, milk, flour, chickens, and butter, after their doctors had prescribed them. And I know this was generally the case, for we had to get up a fund among ourselves for this purpose, to aid those who were not well supplied with money.' This statement is confirmed by the testimony of Acting Assistant Surgeon John J. Miller, who was at Johnson's Island for more than eight months. When it is remembered that such articles as eggs, milk, and butter were very scarce and high-priced in Richmond, and plentiful and cheap at the North, the contrast thus presented may well put to shame the 'Sanitary Commission,' and dissipate the self-complacency with which they have boasted of the superior humanity in the Northern prisons and hospitals."

After some further defensive testimony and logic, the Committee proceeds:—

"Your Committee gladly acknowledge that in many cases our prisoners experienced kind and considerate treatment; but we are equally assured that in nearly all the prison stations of the North—at Point Lookout, Fort McHenry, Fort Delaware, Johnson's Island, Elmira, Camp Chase, Camp Douglas, Alton, Camp Morton, the Ohio Penitentiary, and the prisons of St. Louis, Missouri—our men have suffered from insufficient food, and have been subjected to ignominious, cruel, and barbarous practices, of which there is no parallel in anything that has occurred in the South. The witnesses who were at Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, Camp Morton, and Camp Douglas, testify that they have often seen our men picking up the scraps and refuse thrown out from the kitchens, with which to appease their hunger. Dr. Herrington proves that at Fort Delaware unwholesome bread and water produced diarrhœa in numberless cases among our prisoners, and that 'their sufferings were greatly aggravated by the regulation of the camp, which forbade more than twenty men at a time at night to go to the sinks. I have seen as many as five hundred men in a row waiting their turn. The consequence was that they were obliged to use the places where they were. This produced great want of cleanliness, and aggravated the disease.' Our men were compelled to labor in unloading Federal vessels and in putting up buildings for Federal officers, and, if they refused, were driven to the work with clubs.

"The treatment of Brigadier-General J. H. Morgan and his officers was brutal and ignominious in the extreme. It will be found stated in the depositions of Captain M. D. Logan, Lieutenant W. P. Crow, Lieutenant James R. McCreary, and Captain B. A Tracey, that they were put in the Ohio Penitentiary and compelled to submit to the treatment of felons. Their beards were shaved, and their hair was cut close to the head. They were confined in convicts' cells, and forbidden to speak to each other. For attempting to escape, and for other offenses of a very light character, they were subjected to the horrible punishment of the dungeon. In mid-winter, with the atmosphere many degrees below zero, without blanket or overcoat, they were confined in a cell, without fire or light, with a fœtid and poisonous air to breathe, and here they were kept until life was nearly extinct. Their condition on coming out was so deplorable as to draw tears from their comrades.

"The blood was oozing from their hands and faces. The treatment in the St. Louis prisons was equally barbarous. Captain William H. Sebring testifies:—'Two of us, A. C. Grimes and myself, were carried out into the open air in the prison yard, on the 25th of December, 1863, and hand-cuffed to a post. Here we were kept all night in sleet, snow, and cold. We were relieved in the day time, but again brought to the post and handcuffed to it in the evening—and thus we were kept all night until the second of January, 1864. I was badly frost-bitten and my health was much impaired. This cruel infliction was done by order of Captain Byrnes, Commander of Prisons in St. Louis. He was barbarous and insulting to the last degree.'

"But even a greater inhumanity than any we have mentioned was perpetrated upon our prisoners at Camp Douglas and Camp Chase. It is proved by the testimony of Thomas P. Holloway, John P. Fennell, H. H. Barlow, H. C. Barton, C. D. Bracken, and J. S. Barlow, that our prisoners in large numbers were put into 'condemned camps,' where small-pox was prevailing, and speedily contracted this loathsome disease, and that as many as forty new cases often appeared daily among them. Even the Federal officers who guarded them to the camp protested against this unnatural atrocity—yet it was done. The men who contracted the disease were removed to a hospital a mile off, but the plague was already introduced, and continued to prevail. For a period of more than twelve months the disease was constantly in the camp, yet our prisoners during all this time were continually brought to it, and subjected to certain infection. Neither do we find evidences of amendment on the part of our enemies, notwithstanding the boasts of the 'Sanitary Commission.' At Nashville, prisoners recently captured from General Hood's army, even when sick and wounded, have been cruelly deprived of all nourishment suited to their condition; and other prisoners from the same army have been carried into the infected Camps Douglas and Chase. Many of the soldiers of General Hood's army were frostbitten by being kept day and night in an exposed condition before they were put into Camp Douglas. Their sufferings are truthfully depicted in the evidence. At Alton and Camp Morton, the same inhuman practice of putting our prisoners into camps infected by small-pox prevailed. It was equivalent to murdering many of them by the torture of a contagious disease. The insufficient rations at Camp Morton forced our men to appease their hunger by pounding up and boiling bones, picking up scraps of meat and cabbage from the hospital slop-tubs, and even eating rats and dogs. The depositions of William Ayres and J. Chambers Brent prove these privations.

"The punishments often inflicted on our men for slight offenses have been shameful and barbarous. They have been compelled to ride a plank only four inches wide, called 'Morgan's horse;' to sit down with their naked bodies in the snow for ten or fifteen minutes, and have been subjected to the ignominy of stripes from the bells of their guards."

—These inculpations, we have seen, were publicly made, more than two years ago, in the report of a joint committee; they are professedly based on sworn testimony, in good part quoted therein; and they have thus far received no specific contradiction. We trust that they can be refuted or very materially softened by counter-testimony, and we are anxious that such testimony shall be taken before those able to give it shall be mainly dead or scattered to the four winds of heaven. We ask Congress, since it has too tardily resolved to investigate the treatment of our men while prisoners, to make the inquiry general and thorough—to demonstrate our readiness to face the whole truth. Yet the House refuses to do this, and on motion of Gen. Washburne, of Wisconsin, adopts the following:—

"*Whereas*, Irresponsible statements have been made by persons in sympathy with the late Rebellion, implying that the Government of the United States has inhumanly treated its prisoners during the late Rebellion; *and whereas*, no evidence has been produced to show that such allegations have any foundation in fact; *and whereas*, the loyal people of the United States are well satisfied that in no instance were its prisoners treated otherwise than with kindness and humanity; therefore

"*Resolved*, That this House will entertain no resolution which implies other than the most kind, tender, and humane treatment of its prisoners, unless such resolution is accompanied by a responsible charge that they were treated otherwise."

—General Washburne we have esteemed a wise and able man; but this performance is not among those on which that judgment is founded. There is not a sympathizer with "The Lost Cause" on earth who will not triumphantly read and cite it as evidence that the Republicans *dare not* make a full and fair investigation of the treatment of prisoners by each party in our late civil war—not even before a committee of their own choosing—and the impartial world will be likely to agree with them. Suppose a European historian writing the history of our great struggle, with the Confederate report aforesaid before him and only General Washburne's preamble and resolve to weigh against it—can there be any doubt as to his conclusion?

The United States and Mexico.

From the World.

It is to be hoped that no premature lightning will result from the present clash of two extremes of public sentiment in regard to Mexican affairs. The ingenious schemes of radicals in Congress to entangle this country in a league with the Juarez Government, and the efforts of parties elsewhere to organize a filibustering expedition across the Mexican border, are alike unnecessary and injudicious. The end to be attained for the benefit of the United States, and individual American interests in Mexico, will be best subserved, now, by a little dignified reserve.

In the first place, the so-called Juarez or Liberal Government of Mexico is, and has been ever since the year 1865, acting by the merely nominal consent of the people, to supply an emergency that existed during the war. It has never been ratified by a popular vote; and there are too many rival aspirants for the Presidential office in the Liberal party alone—setting aside the pretensions of the leaders of several thousands of Mexicans who are still bearing arms against the sham Liberal Government—as to render it questionable whether it will be so ratified. The house of Mexico is still divided, and sub-divided against itself. There is, in its present anarchical condition, no definite assurance that a stable government, recognized and obeyed by the people, and authorized to treat for the people as a united nation, exists in Mexico.

In the second place, the passions of the majority in the country, who have opposed the attempted empire and the Church party, are at present so aroused against all foreign intervention, or even sympathy, as to have already sanctioned the most opprobrious measures towards Americans, and the most contemptuous expressions towards the United States Government. At this moment of triumph the recollection of the previous course of Secretary Seward touches at once an affected Castilian pride, and provokes a savage and unreasoning animosity in the hearts of a rabble which, having safely bid defiance to the European monarchies by spilling the blood of prince, believes itself quite able to defy a republic whose boasted power and prestige the history of the last three years has naturally taught it to distrust.

To express sympathy with a Government of such uncertain and illegal tenure, or with a people whose purposes are so inconstant that no one can know whether they have escaped the rule of a foreigner to obtain consolidated liberty, or to plunge anew into useless warfare among themselves, would be a gratuitous mockery. To hasten an offer of assistance to, or a hint of alliance with, Mexico under these circumstances, would be to degrade us as a power and a people. To emigrate in a hostile manner into the territory of a population which has shown itself to be so barbarous and unmanageable, would be, for those who should attempt it, to court incessant turmoil, defeat, disgrace, or a death as ignoble as that dealt to Lopez, Clay, and Maximilian.

The ultimate fact is that we can well afford, for the present, to let Mexico entirely alone. Charity and humanitarianism begin at home. The United States Government will be more imposing as a missionary abroad when it has shown itself capable of ministering to and healing existing evils within its own boundaries. The Mexicans disdain our influence; let us see how long they can do without it. They talk independently at this crisis, but they are bankrupt and needy. Where are they to get aid? Not from Europe, certainly, after what has occurred, and surely not from any South American State. They are threatened, too, with further complications with European powers. Difficulties are certain to thicken around them, and the blind, insulting course which they have always pursued in their diplomacy will probably hasten another crisis. We have thus a prospect of being sued for the very sympathy and assistance that, if offered now, might be thrust back in our teeth with scorn. We shall then have an opportunity to intervene in Mexican affairs to some purpose. We shall then be in a position to demand rights for the United States Government, and security for American citizens and their interests in Mexico, in exchange for loans and an alliance that the Mexican people will at last be forced to accept. We shall then have taken, in a manner befitting our dignity as a nation, the first inevitable step towards the establishment of a protectorate, which, by enabling us to infuse a leaven of American industry and enterprise into a country whose soil hungers and thirsts for both, will finally give us the control of that country unquestioned and entire.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this institution.

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Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

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Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President. T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 8

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY HOP

AT THE

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1867.

MUSIC BY CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S FULL ORCHESTRA. 7 15 6t

GRAND GALA NIGHT AT THE CENTRAL PARK, FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

The services of Professor S. Jackson have been secured to give

A GRAND PYRIC EXHIBITION,

On Wednesday Evening, July 17,

Comprising the following pieces:—

BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION WITH BENGOLA LIGHTS.

FLIGHTS OF SIGNAL ROCKETS.

Fig. 1. Star of Columbia, commencing with a centre of green, purple, and gold, suddenly changing to a star of dazzling brightness.

Fig. 2. Liberty Tree, commencing with a wheel of Palestine, with a burnished centre of sapphire, crimson, and emerald, expanding to a tree of gold and silver foliage.

Fig. 3. Lovers' Knot, commencing with a revolving centre of purple and gold entwining into a Lovers' Knot.

Fig. 4. Peri's Gem, commencing with a zone of brilliant fire, unfolding to a gem of rubious sapphire and emeralds.

Fig. 5. The Bouquet, commencing with a deep crimson, fringed with green and gold, expanding to a bouquet of Flora's choicest treasures.

Fig. 6. Elfin Polka. This beautiful figure opens with

Circles of crimson, circles of gold,
Till circles of every color unfold.

Fig. 7. Fairy Fountain, commencing with jets of Chinese fire, when suddenly will well up a fountain of coruscating brilliants.

The whole to conclude with a beautiful figure, arranged and dedicated especially for the

TENTH GRAND NATIONAL SENGERFEST.

The SAITERLEE BAND will perform a choice selection of national and operatic airs during the exhibition. 7 13 stuwtt

Admission 50 cents. Children half-price. Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8½ o'clock.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,

DAY AND EVENING,

in the Southeast Gallery of the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FARRELL & HERRING'S SAFES

STORE, NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

MORE TESTIMONY OF THEIR SALAMANDER VIRTUES.

NORFOLK, Va., May 27, 1867.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia:—

Gentlemen—On the 6th instant the large Four-Story Iron-front Warehouse, then occupied by us as a first class Liquor Store, was entirely destroyed by fire, and although the heat was intense, all our Papers, Books and Accounts were preserved in good order in one of your Safes.

The Safe, however, is not fit for use again; therefore we desire to get another from you, provided you will allow us something for the one we now have. Nom of the iron work is broken from the Safe, but the sides are puffed out, knob broken off, and it is steamed inside; otherwise we believe it all right. We have had an experienced mechanic to examine it, and he gave it as his opinion that the Safe, as it now is, will not be reliable in another fire; but that, under the hands of Safe manufacturers, it can be made good again; and he suggested the idea to us that you might allow us something for it, in our purchase of a new one. The Safe is a small one, and was purchased from you by Mr. William Johnson, formerly liquor dealer in this city, from whom we purchased it. The key is numbered 12017. Let us hear from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

DOBSON & RAINER,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

S. W. corner ROANOKE Square and W. WIDE WATER Street.

N. B.—We forgot to mention the fact that when the Safe was taken from the fire it was unlocked without difficulty by its own key. 7 10 6t D. & R.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 8 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks, and long hose.

GLOVES,

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,

5 5 tothe] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 16§

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette.

10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALER PROPRIETOR,

5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange,

GEORGE HAYDAY,

5 23 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,

6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,

7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

6 27 1m CONLEY & HOUCK, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,

6 6 2m Proprietor.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

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STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES,

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Dores." "Last Rose of Summer." "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15§

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 25 6m VANKIRK & CO

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following is the message transmitted to-day, addressed to the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions, circulars, letters, or letters of advice issued to the respective military officers assigned to the command of the several military districts under the act passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel states, and the act supplementary thereto," passed March 23, 1867; also copies of all opinions given to him by the Attorney General of the United States, touching the construction and interpretation of said acts, and of all correspondence relating to the operation, construction, or execution of said acts that may have taken place between himself and any of said commanders, or between him and the General of the army, or between the latter and any of the said commanders touching the same subjects; also copies of all orders issued by any of said commanders in carrying out the provisions of said acts, or either of them; also that he inform the Senate what progress has been made in the matter of registration under said acts, and whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying them out is probably sufficient.

In answer to that portion of the resolution which inquires whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying these acts into effect is probably sufficient, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. It will be seen from that report that the appropriation of $500,000 made in the act approved March 30, 1867, for the purpose of carrying into effect the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary, passed March 23, 1867, has already been expended by the commanders of the general military districts, and that in addition the sum of $1,645,377 is required for present purposes.

It is exceedingly difficult at the present time to estimate the probable expense of carrying into full effect the two acts of March last and the bill which passed the two Houses of Congress on the 13th inst. If the existing governments of the ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective district commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal government. It is believed that, in addition to the two million one hundred thousand dollars already expended or estimated for, the sum which will be required for the purpose would not be less than fourteen millions of dollars—the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion in the administration of these respective governments by the ten States embraced in the provision of these acts. The sum would no doubt be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the existing State governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion in laudable efforts to develop her resources, and in nowise created for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes.

The debts of these States thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal government, by action, were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to our public expenditures would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debts of these States, after having displaced or abolished their State governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith and a repudiation by the national Legislature of liabilities which these States had justly and legally incurred.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1867.

The documents communicated give the opinions of the Attorney General heretofore published and the estimates for carrying into effect the reconstruction acts. It appears from the reports of General Schofield, commanding the First Military District, that the number of civil officers appointed by him is forty, of whom seventeen were justices of the peace, twelve constables, three commissioners of revenue, one alderman, one mayor, of Abingdon, one deputy sheriff, one surveyor and three overseers of the poor. All the appointments were to fill vacancies occasioned by death or resignation or removal from the district. A special order of General Sickles on the 13th of June shows that he gave permission to the managers of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Free Masons, to open an office in Charleston, S. C., for the sale of shares or tickets in the same, but that on the 23d of June, in consideration of the views of Governor Orr, that permission was revoked.

The correspondence from the Third district shows, in addition to what has already been published, that on the 7th of April General Pope wrote to General Grant, asking his view of the status of officers of the rebel army paroled at the termination of the war. He desired to know whether the parole still holds good, or whether it had been set aside by any proclamation of the President? He asked the question because he wished to know what action he ought to take against rebel officers thus paroled who may actually and openly counsel the people of his district to resist the execution of the Reconstruction act. General Pope gave as his opinion that the provision of their parole which requires them to return to their homes and to obey the laws, also requires that they refrain from inciting others to neglect or resist the laws of the United States, and General Pope asked whether an attempt on their part to keep up the difficulty, and prevent the settlement of the southern question in accordance with the recent action of Congress, was not in violation of their parole.

To this letter, on the 13th of April, Gen. Grant replied:

"Your views on the obligation of a parole are in strict accordance with my own."

It appears from the correspondence of the Fourth district, among other things, that on the 10th of last May, at the time the reconstruction question was before the Supreme Court, the Secretary of War telegraphed to General Ord that the Hon. Robert J. Walker, in his argument before that court, had represented, first, that he (Gen. Ord) had dispersed the Legislature of Arkansas, and had seized and taken from the treasury the public moneys and records, the property of the State; and second, that he threatened also to do the same or similar acts in respect to the Legislature, public funds and property of Mississippi. The Attorney General desired to know the facts with reference to these allegations, in order that he might meet them in court on the following day.

General Ord replied at length, enclosing copies of his correspondence with Governor Murphy of Arkansas, and stating his action concerning officers in that State. It appears from this correspondence that, on the 15th of April, General Ord did direct that the Legislature of Arkansas should not meet in July, to which time they had adjourned. He says he did this because the Legislature proposed then to sit as a court of impeachment for trying two of the State Judges, and he did not think it would conduce to good order to allow that Legislature to take jurisdiction and try the accused, one of whom he believed to be a loyal man, who would be tried mainly for the reason that he had attempted, in his judicial capacity, to protect loyal men from being tried by disloyal men.

It also appears that General Ord directed the removal or suspension from office of the State Treasurer of Arkansas, because he was not eligible under the Third section of the proposed constitutional amendment, and because he had information that the Treasurer would improperly dispose of the State funds to the injury of the community. General Ord, in answer to the second question, says he made no threats to depose any civil officer of Mississippi, except for failure to execute impartial justice to offenders or persons accused of offences, and that he had made no threats to depose or interfere with the Legislature of Mississippi, and did not design to make any seizure of State property unless he found that the laws of Congress could not otherwise be enforced.

The correspondence also shows that on the seventh of June General Ord asked permission of the Secretary of War to designate the Dry Tortugas as a place of punishment for horse thieves sentenced by military commission, adding that he thought the moral effect of confinement there would be very great. On the following day the Secretary of War gave him permission to send a limited number to that place.

On the 15th of June, General Ord writes that he could scarcely find enough loyal men in Mississippi for registers.

VANDYKE.—A magnificent painting by Vandyke, representing St. Cecilia, has just been brought to light in restoring the old French church of Cachievoch, between Heele and Bersel, in Belgium.

PALESTINE.—Oxford voted £500 from the University funds in aid of the explorations going forward in Palestine.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

RECEPTION OF THE EXCELSIOR, OF CONNECTICUT.—Last evening at 8 o'clock, the Excelsior Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 5, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, reached Philadelphia, and met a most enthusiastic reception at the hands of their Philadelphia friends. The visitors were received at Walnut street wharf by the Philadelphia companies that had agreed to form the escort (twenty-two in number), and these, with their torches and transparencies, formed an imposing demonstration. In a short time the procession was formed, in the following order:—

Chief Marshal—Charles Wilkins,
Good Intent Engine.
Special Aids:
John S. Furth, Northern Liberty Engine.
Martin Killacky, Assistance Engine.
Aids:
George W. Hays, Fairmount Engine.
H. J. Donnelly, Lafayette Hose.
James N. Caley, Independence Hose.
A. G. Enser, Taylor Hose.
Henry M. Taylor, Excelsior Hose.
Engineers of Fire Department.
First Division.
Marshal—David B. Sharp, Lafayette Hose.
Aids—Robert Glenn, Assistance Engine; John Garman, Resolution Hose.
Northern Liberty Engine, Good Intent Hose, Assistance Engine, Resolution Hose, Friendship Engine.
Second Division.
Marshal—Joseph S. Strunk, Resolution Hose.
Aids — George McCallister, Globe Engine, Daniel Craig, William Penn Hose.
Humane Hose, Perseverance Hose, Neptune Hose, Globe Engine, Good Intent Engine, Excelsior Steam Fire Engine.
Third Division.
Marshal—Thomas Hamilton, Niagara Hose.
Aids—Andrew J. Reilly, Kensington Hose; Ebben Griffin, William Penn Hose.
Fairmount Engine, Niagara Hose, William Penn Hose, Independence Hose.
Fourth Division.
Marshal—William S. White, Pennsylvania Hose.
Aids—Thomas Alexander, Humane Hose; Jacob S. Boyd, South Penn Hose.
Pennsylvania Hose, Lafayette Hose, Moyamensing Hose, Mechanic Engine.
Fifth Division.
Marshal—John W. Chase, Spring Garden Hose.
Aids—James McDevitt, Mechanic Engine; William Rush, Friendship Engine.
Kensington Hose, Spring Garden Hose, South Penn Hose, Taylor Hose, Excelsior Hose, of Frankford.

The demonstration was one of the largest seen in Philadelphia for a number of years. Along the route, especially that portion including Chesnut street, was crowded with people; and as the visitors appeared in sight, they were received with cheers and other demonstrations of welcome. Music and fireworks added to the interest of the display, and throughout it was one reflecting great credit upon the firemen. Nearly every company was out in full force. Two burlesque companies in the line created great amusement. One of these, at the end of the procession, called themselves the "Bed Bugs," and had in the line a representation of a steam egine constructed of barrels and pasteboard, the whole producing a ludicrous effect. When the firemen passed the headquarters of some of the German societies, they were saluted with cheers and fireworks.

OPERATIONS OF THE PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS.—The statement below shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during the month of June:—

Works.	Gallons pumped during month.	Average Gallons per day.
Fairmount,	764,383,515	25,812,783
Schuylkill,	184,395,778	6,146,526
24th Ward,	55,598,720	1,883,290
Germantown,	14,558,000	543,520
Total,	1,018,936,013	34,386,119

The following shows the amount pumped during the present year:—

	Gallons Pumped.	Aver. per day.
January,	650,079,537	26,050,296
February,	632,444,678	25,269,965
March,	713,938,168	23,088,014
April,	875,399,867	29,250,124
May,	886,167,154	28,537,142
June,	1,018,936,013	34,386,119
	4,777,565,415	166,579,670

THE SANSOM STREET EXPLOSION.—The basement of the mill in Sansom street, above Tenth, destroyed by the late boiler explosion, has been cleared out, and what remains of the boilers may be seen as they were immediately after the sad catastrophe occurred. The two boilers lay along the north basement wall, with a space of about four feet between them, but both connected by a steam pipe. When the explosion took place the boiler farthest from the wall was lifted up and carried over the top of the other, falling near the wall. It was torn in several pieces. The other boiler was moved out of place about six feet, and was bent in the middle, until the two sides nearly touched each other. With this exception it does not appear to be much injured. It was thought when the work of cleaning the *debris* commenced, that three bodies still remained in the ruins, but such was not the fact.

THE OVENS IMPEACHMENT CASE.—The special committee of Common Council appointed at its late meeting to prepare articles of impeachment against William J. Ovens, Assessor of the Seventh Ward, for misdemeanor in office, met yesterday afternoon in the committee-room. After some discussion the Chairman, Mr. Evans, appointed Messrs. Shoemaker, Littleton, and Hetzell a sub-committee to draft the articles, with orders to report on Tuesday, the 23d inst. It is then the intention of the special committee to issue a call for a special meeting of Common Council to take action on them.

OF INTEREST TO CERTAIN FIREMEN.—The Mayor has signed the ordinance which directs that the fire companies in the Seventh Fire District may attend fires in the First, Second, and Third Fire Districts, north of South and west of Broad street, and in the Fourth District west of Twenty-third street. The steam fire engines are not to cross the Market street bridge with fire in the fire-box of the steamers.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the place. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
6 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'42 | MOON RISES....rises.
SUN SETS....7'29 | HIGH WATER....1'19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bosphorus	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 2
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 3
Germania	Southampton	New York	July 3
England	Liverpool	New York	July 3
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July 5
Europe	Brest	New York	July 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6
Bellona	London	New York	July 6
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	July 6
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 9
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	July 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	July 10

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Java	Boston	Liverpool	July 17
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 18
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	July 20
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Atalanta	New York	London	July 20
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	July 16
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	July —
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	July 20
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	July —
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July 25
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	July 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.
Barque John Wooster, Knowles, San Francisco, S. P. Pedrick & Co.
Brig Tubal Cain, Loring, Marseilles, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig J. Means, Wells, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr John C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, Casiner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, do.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, Boston, Bisklston, Graeff & Co.
Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, Provincetown, do.
Schr J. Paine, Rich, Chelsea, do.
Schr H. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, do.
Schr Lucy B. Ives, Bowditch, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr Carroll, Ackley, Gloucester, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Sedona, Teel, Boston. do.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Boston, do.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, do.
Schr John B. Myers, Elwood, Wickford, Hammett & Neill.
Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Boston, J. Street & Co.
Schr Klien M. Duffield, Rayner, Providence, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Franklin, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr A. Howe, Burgess, Winthrop, Day, Huddle & Co.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Old Cambridge, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, do.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Roxbury, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, New London, do.
Schr A. Truedell, Barrett, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, Salem, do.
Schr Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, do.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, Boston, do.
Schr Ald. Somers, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr G. Taulane, Adams, Boston, do.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Smith, Deep River, do.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, Hartford, Batters & Clees.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, J. T. Justus.
Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Reppller.
Schr J. Wilson, Connelly, Salem, W. H. Johnson & Bro.
Schr Seal, Podgett, Salem, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr E. M. Weaver, Weaver, Providence, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, Lynn, Patten, Cook & Co.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Boston, Captain.
Schr Sarah Ellen, Rowe, Norwich, Captain.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Rnoff.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 30 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Scotland, Rose, from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig J. Means, Wells, from Boston.
Schr Henry G. Fay, Prescott, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Polar Star, Murphy, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. Souder, Wooster, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Price, 4 days from Plymouth, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Specie, McClintock, from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.
Schr Merchant, Lloyd, from Laurel, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Nantucket.
Schr J. Kienzle, Lake, from Boston.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston.
Schr Alabama, Vaughder, from Boston.
Schr W. P. Garrison, Lloyd, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston.
Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, from Boston.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, from Boston.
Schr Ald. Somers, from Boston.
Schr J. Wilson, Connelly, from Boston.
Schr E. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr G. Taulane, Adams, from Boston.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, from Boston.
Schr A. P. Howe, Burgess, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr White Foam, Howes, from Providence.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from Providence.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Portland.
Schr Kaimar, Lambert, from Salem.
Schr Seal, Podgett, from Salem.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, from Salem.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.
Schr L. Church, Adams, from Nantucket.
Schr Meading Rit, No. 47, Reed, from Norwich.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, from Norwich.
Schr A. Truedell, Barrett, from Newport.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Newburyport.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from New Bedford.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from City Point.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Smith, from Bridgeport.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Bridgeton.
Schr Sedona, Teal, from St. George.
Schr Sarah Helen, Rowe, from New London.
Schr Crisis, Rose, from Lynn.
Schr Carroll, Ackley, from Fall River.
Steamer E. G. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. M. Felton, Davis, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain. Passed in the bay three barn. brigs and a large number of light schrs. bound up; off the mouth of the Schuylkill barque R. Stevens, from Boston.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Amie, Reed, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Florence, Rathbun, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Fidelia, Kindt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult.
Ship Harriet, Jansen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 29th ult.
Barque Maximilian, Hatfield, hence for London, sailed from Falmouth 30th ult.
Barque Atlantic, Vernin, hence, was in the river, Antwerp, 2d inst.
Barque Zulma, Hewitt, hence, at Barbados 22d ult.
Brig Orsolina, Cacace, hence, at Liverpool 1st inst.
Brig J. F. Carney, Carney, hence, at Key West 29th ultimo.
Brig N. Stevens, Sanders, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.
Schr Grand Master, Seaboyer, hence, at Halifax 13th instant.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, hence, at Boston 15th instant.
Schr Koret, Brown, hence, at Portsmouth 10th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that, from the 1st day of September, 1867, the following alteration will take place in the Low light at Orfordness:—

The light will be colored red on the following bearings, visible from seaward:—SW. ½ W. (on which bearing it will extend two cables eastward of the Sizewell Bank buoy), into the land; and from E. by N. ¾ N., into the land.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1867.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

PHILADELPHIA SURGECN'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20]

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES.

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES.

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT,
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1 00
Quarts in bottle....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 18mths 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING
ASHCROFT'S
LOW WATER DETECTOR
PRICE $50, APPLIED.
AUG. S. BATTLES,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
67 tf NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COYE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nemyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20]

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive worss.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1331 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAIL
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 3 Three doors above Walnut.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES Alley.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets
Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,62? 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,253 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value.	$1,070,230 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 25.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank....$811,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer....447 14	41,540 00
		$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,753,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,406,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 1128]

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
O

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867.

The Democracy Seeking to Raise False Issues.

It is to be regretted that our political discussions in this country are not characterized by a greater spirit of candor. No party ever gains anything by ascribing to its opponents views which they do not hold. Our *real* differences are grave enough without being aggravated by misrepresentation and falsehood. There is something, too, about a false issue which is distasteful to the honest and robust thinker. The fighting of a man of straw evinces intellectual cowardice, if not weakness. Thus the Democratic organ in this city strives most uncandidly to make it appear that the Republican party is not in favor of an honest and incorruptible judiciary. To do so it is obliged to falsify the Republican position, as in the closing sentence of the following extract:—

"The business of judges is to interpret the laws according to those well-known principles which underlie and give security and stability to the whole structure of society. They are to be pure men, free from personal bias or political prejudices. They may and will have political opinions, but these opinions are never to influence their judgments or govern their actions in a party or personal direction. The Constitution of the State and nation, and the laws enacted by competent legislative bodies, are to be their rule of action. No man's cause is to be prejudiced because he may differ from the judge upon the bench, nor are laws to be looked at through the misty atmosphere of party clamor and excitement. Before and in the eyes of the law all men of all political faiths, all religious beliefs, are equal, and in that attitude they must be viewed by a judge if justice is to hold a place upon the bench. *To this exposition of the character and duties of a judge the radicals will not agree.*"

Now, did the writer of the above extract *suppose* that he was telling the truth when he said that "to this exposition of the character and duties of a judge the radicals will not agree"? Did he *mean* to be candid and truthful? Does he for a moment really *believe* that the radicals "will not agree" that it is "the business of judges to interpret the laws according to those well-known principles which underlie and give security and stability to the whole structure of society"; that "they are to be pure men, free from personal bias or political prejudices"; that their political opinions "are never to influence their judgments or govern their actions in a party or personal direction"; that "the Constitutions of the State and nation, and the laws enacted by competent legislative bodies, are to be their rules of action"; that "no man's cause is to be prejudiced because he may differ from the judge upon the bench"; "that before and in the eyes of the law all men of all political faiths, all religious beliefs, are equal, and in that attitude they must be viewed by a judge, if justice is to hold a place upon the bench"? We say, does he really believe that the radicals "will not agree" to this? Of course he believes no such thing. He knows better. Bigoted and malignant partisan as he is, he does not believe one word of the statement which he puts forth. It is pure invention—unrelieved misrepresentation, and shows that the writer is an intellectual coward, and dares not meet his opponents upon the real issues of the campaign. He builds a man of straw, labels it Republican principles, and then proceeds in the most valiant manner to demolish it. If the man had confidence in the opinions and principles of his party, he would discuss and defend them, instead of ascribing false opinions and principles to his opponents. The qualifications which he sets up for a judge are mere truisms; nobody disputes them. To argue that judges ought to be "pure men," that "no man's cause is to be prejudiced because he may differ from the judge upon the bench," etc., is like arguing that two and two make four.

The truth is, the Democrats have weighed down their candidate for judge with a platform of political opinions so repugnant to every principle of justice and right, that it is a perfect millstone about his neck. So obnoxious is it to the more liberal and progressive members of their own party, that their organs dare not discuss it. They are already seeking to cover up and hide the very issues they have invoked. Like a lawyer with a bad case, they are running off upon side questions and false issues, and attempting to cover up the real matters in controversy. But the shallowest device they have concocted is this one of declaiming against a *partisan judiciary*. If they dislike a partisan judiciary, why did they make a partisan nomination and a partisan platform? Why did they force a partisan contest upon the people? Does anybody suppose they would have nominated Judge Sharswood had he been a sound Republican?

Let us have done with this nonsense. Let our Democratic friends toe the mark, and defend their rotten platform if they can. They have chosen to make this contest a political one; now let them bring out their record, and that of their candidate. Instead of beating about the bush, uttering truisms which everybody believes, and fighting men of straw of their own erection, let them come out and make a manly and open fight upon the principles of their party. *There is no contest as to the fitness of the nominees for the position, aside from their political opinions.* Both nominations are partisan ones. Each candidate stands as the representative of the declared principles of his party. Every true Union man and Republican should vote for Judge Williams, the nominee of the Union Republican party. Every man who believes in the miserable, retrogressive, and disgraceful platform upon which Judge Sharswood stands, should vote for *him*.

Rebel Persecution of Prominent Southerners.

The bitter malignity which still fills the breasts of the masses of the late Rebels may be seen in the bigoted and unscrupulous persecution which they heap upon such of their late leaders as have had honor and manliness enough to "accept the situation" in good faith, and to urge others to do so. General Longstreet just now seems to come in for the chief abuse of these unconstructed Rebels. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, in its last issue, after likening him to Benedict Arnold, for his "wanton, wicked desertion of his friends and his country," etc. etc., says "that it learns from a distinguished Confederate General, who has just returned from New Orleans, that the judgment of 'popular indignation' upon this recreant Southerner has already been pronounced upon him by his former friends and associates in that city, and that, so strong and marked is their denunciation of his course, that he has been compelled to leave the place and seek shelter in some interior village."

In one view we ought, perhaps, to welcome just such displays of rancorous Rebel hatred as are evinced in this case. Such men as Longstreet can but have their friends and their influence. Denunciation will only serve to separate them more widely from those who still cling to the old idols of slavery and a Southern Confederacy, and throw them into more intimate association with that rising power of genuine republicanism which is bound to become dominant throughout the South. Everything which breaks up the old Southern unity is to be welcomed; and nothing can more effectually do it than such unjust persecution of men who have heretofore achieved distinction as leaders of public sentiment at the South. It is not in the nature of high-spirited and able men to sit down tamely under political and social ostracism, when they have on their side the intelligence, the virtue, the moral power, and the physical force of a great nation. The elements of a powerful and ultimately dominant Republican organization are abundant in every Southern State. All they need is discipline and leadership, and these they are likely soon to receive from men like Longstreet, whom the old dominant element of the South is attempting to ostracize and put down.

A New Discovery.

President Johnson has discovered an extensive mare's nest in the assumption that, if the present so-called State Governments of the late Rebel States are superseded by legitimate organizations gotten up in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress, the old debts of the old Southern States that existed before the war will become a lawful charge upon the Government of the United States. The President must be hard pushed when he resorts to such a device as this to influence the action of Congress. The State Governments that *congracted* those debts perished at the commencement of the Rebellion. They were *revolutionized*, and Rebel State Governments, foreign to the Constitution and laws of the United States, set up in their places. These Rebel State Governments were as illegitimate as the Rebel Confederacy itself. They in turn were overthrown by the armies of the United States at the close of the Rebellion. Next came the present organizations, illegitimate, unconstitutional, and revolutionary, set up by President Johnson. They are as foreign to the Constitution and the laws as were the Rebel State Governments. They are the unlawful work of the President, in the assumption of powers expressly forbidden to him by the Constitution. Congress now proposes to assist the people of the late Rebel States to organize legitimate State Governments. There have been none such there since the Rebellion commenced. Ever since the overthrow of the old loyal State Governments revolution and usurpation have ruled. Now we are coming back to law and order. The *debts* under consideration were lawfully contracted by the Southern people, and by them they will have to be paid. We have no idea that the people of any of the Southern States will attempt to repudiate these debts, though evidently invited to do so by the President; but should such an attempt be made in any Constitution framed under the Reconstruction act, that would be good ground for refusing the State admission into the Union under such Constitution. The supposition that by the overthrow of Mr. Johnson's illegal organizations the general Government becomes responsible for debts contracted by the Southern States under *lawful* Governments years ago, long before the Rebellion, is too absurd to be combated by serious argument.

The German-American Population.

At the present time we have in our city a large representation of the best portion of the German-American population of the States. Gathered together as they are by a desire to unite in an innocent and worthy emulation for the prizes distributed to them as musicians, we have a good opportunity of contemplating the characters of this most important class of our citizens. Already the Germans have become a most influential and useful body of people. Coming to us as they did through a desire to secure that perfect liberty denied to them abroad, they not only are with us but are of us. They have become at once identified in all their interests with their adopted land, and have thoroughly imbibed all its principles. Unlike other foreigners, they have discriminated good from evil; and failing to be deceived by the specious name of Democracy, have, as a class, sided strongly with freedom and freedom's party. They have thrown the weight of their influence in favor of the Republicans, and contributed in no small degree to bring the late war to a successful termination. We cannot forget that it was the German population of Missouri that saved that State from secession, and that it was the German clubs of St. Louis that prevented that city from falling under Rebel control. As a class they are frugal and industrious, and it is seldom we see a German reduced to absolute want. In innocent amusements, such as the competition which has drawn them to our city, they excel, and stand unrivalled for their success in harmless pleasures. They are a class whose continually increasing size brings to us no fears, feeling confident as we do that the progress of our nation will be hastened, not impeded, by an increase of the population of her German-American citizens.

Public Baths.

The ordinance forbidding boys bathing either in the Delaware or Schuylkill, as at present enforced, is decidedly defective. We have as much regard for modesty and all that as any one, but we are at a loss to see why, after nightfall, boys and men should not enjoy a bath in certain portions of our river front. At present every urchin who dares to venture into what is necessary to health and enjoyment is liable to be arrested and mulcted in a heavy fine, no matter at what time he offends. It is essential to the preservation of health that the people should have opportunities of frequent bathing during the summer months, and nature has furnished ample facilities in supplying us with two large rivers. What we need is not an absolute interdict to all such aquatic sports, but how they should be enjoyed. If the law were to be so amended as to allow bathing before, say 5 o'clock in the morning in certain parts of the river, the object of the ordinance would be accomplished, yet at the same time the people not be debarred from the advantages of a swim. At all our watering places such a privilege is accorded, and it is much more necessary in Philadelphia than it is at Cape May or Atlantic City. We doubt the feasibility of swimming baths free to the public. The only baths which will be within their reach for a very long time will be the rivers. It is a grievous error for police regulations to encroach on sanitary necessities. We repeat that the present law is defective. What is wanted is a proper restraint, and not a total prohibition, which, from its very stringency, must prove ineffectual.

PERSONAL.

Difficulty Between Mr. C. W. Field and Mr. George Jones.

From the New York Times.

It has been well known in certain circles for some time past that the Associated Press, and certain of its members in particular, were aggrieved by the policy pursued by the Directors of the Atlantic Cable Company. Leading directly from a desire to harmonize the difficulties, the managing members of the press were invited to dine with the Cable people last week, at the rooms of the Union League Club. On that occasion, the leading host, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, saw fit to indulge in remarks that were so unquestionably insulting to his guests, and pointedly offensive to Mr. George Jones, the publisher of the *Times*, that he promptly resented it. Through the efforts of Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. D. D. Field, the company separated without further annoyance.

Subsequently Mr. Jones, desirous of affording Mr. Field an honorable retreat from the questionable position he occupied, demanded an apology for the insulting epithet he had applied to a gentleman when sitting a guest at his board. This Mr. Field declined to give.

The sequel of the affair is thus reported by an evening contemporary:—

From the Evening Gazette, July 15.

In consequence of some difference between the managers of the cable and the press, the directors last week invited the leading members of the press to a dinner at the Union League Club. During a speech of Mr. Cyrus W. Field he saw fit to make use of language which Mr. George Jones, publisher of the *Times*, deemed insulting, and subsequently to give Mr. Jones the lie. The timely interference of Peter Cooper and D. D. Field prevented a fracas at the time.

The next day Mr. Jones demanded, through Mr. Raymond, an apology, which Mr. Field declined to give. Thus matters stood until this afternoon, when the parties met in front of the telegraph office. Mr. Jones instantly seized Mr. Field by the nose and pulled it, in the presence of a gathering crowd, and greatly to the inconvenience of that sacred member. Before any one could interfere a pugnacious pull satisfied the ire of Mr. Jones, and the interested parties separated. Thus ends the second chapter.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Captured Indians Bought and Sold by Soldiers.

The War Department has just received a copy of Circular No. 3, issued last month by General McDowell, commanding the Department of California, to post commanders in Arizona. General McDowell communicates to them the following paragraph from a letter addressed to him by Governor McCormick, of Arizona:—

I find that at Fort McDowell and at other posts they (Indian captives taken by the troops) have been turned over to civilians without any process of law. I learn of instances in which children have been sold by the troops; of others in which they have been exchanged for goods, and, in cases where they have been given to the Pima and Maricopa Indians, those tribes have afterwards sold them to the whites. Moreover, I have been informed that at McDowell it has been the custom to deliver the adult female Apache captives over to the Pimas and Maricopas for slaughter.

The General has directed commanders of districts and posts in Arizona to investigate these charges at once, and report to him all the particulars. In conclusion, the General says:—

These charges, as well by the heinousness of the offenses specified, as by the high source from which they come, are most damaging to the character of the service, and must be fully investigated and answered by every officer to whom this circular is sent.

—When General Grant was in Charleston he was entertained by General Sickles. Next door to the residence of General Sickles resided a secesh family, the children of which—evidently under instructions from their seniors—made mouths at General Grant every time he appeared on the stoop or at the window, and used other insulting gestures against the commander-in-chief. They even accompanied it by abusive language. Next day not a stone or splinter of that house would have been visible, if General Grant had not personally interfered to prevent the soldiers from pulling it down. It may be stated that General Sickles neither owns nor pays rent for his fine residence in Charleston, or did not do so at a recent date. The building had been vacated by a conscience-stricken Calhounite, and is still retained "on Government business," as has been explained in response to the demands made by the owner when he recovered from his scare sufficiently to broach the subject of restitution or rent to the commander of the Carolinas.

LANCASTER BOILER EXPLOSION.

Fulton Mills Calamity—Three More of the Victims Dead.

Although the catastrophe at the Fulton Cotton Mills on Saturday was the first boiler explosion that ever occurred in Lancaster, it is one of the most remarkable in its circumstances and melancholy in its results of those occurring anywhere. Since our last, three more of the injured have died, making six lives lost, and the seventh in hourly anticipation.

Howard Weitzel, aged eleven years, son of Casper Weitzel, Janitor at Fulton Hall, died of his injuries on Saturday night. His sufferings were most intense, the scalds on his body, both internal and external, producing the most excruciating agony. His father being unable to work at his trade, Howard entered the mill to work for the first time on Saturday, only to meet an untimely and terrible death. His case called forth a lively sympathy, and kind friends have interested themselves in defraying the expenses of the funeral, which took place this afternoon from his father's residence in North Prince street, near Lemon.

Annie Wolbert, who resided with her grandfather, William Wilson, Sr., in North Mulberry street, was relieved from her sufferings by death at about 6 o'clock last evening. She was about seventeen years of age. When visited by her pastor, yesterday afternoon, she was quite sensible, though her sufferings had been intense.

Sarah Dorwart, daughter of George Dorwart, residing in North Queen street, who had been badly scalded, also died last night, making the sixth death resulting from this terrible accident. She and Mrs. Louisa Dunlap (daughter of Gerhart Metzger) were sitting together, just inside the lower mill-room, waiting for the machinery to start up, when the boiler exploded. The one was sitting on the lap of the other, and both were badly scalded. There is little hope of Mrs. Dunlap's recovery.

The Coroner's inquest was in session on Saturday afternoon, taking the testimony of Mr. McMichael, the fireman, and this morning they took the testimony of John Kuhns, a relative of the engineer, Mr. Hautch, Mr. John Best, the manufacturer of the boilers, and Mr. Frederick Curie, Superintendent of the locomotive works. The investigation will be continued this afternoon. We will publish a full and carefully prepared report of the testimony in our next. Coroner Leopard assures us that he will continue the investigation until every witness is heard who can throw any light on the subject.—*Lancaster Express last evening.*

—Mr. Abraham Hunt, of Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday last received almost simultaneously two telegrapic despatches, one of them informing him of the sudden death of his son-in-law, Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, Jr., at Houston, Texas, and the other giving intelligence of the equally sudden death of Dr. R. P. Hunt, his brother, in Chicago. The coincidence is scarcely less remarkable than melancholy.

—The Rev. Dr. Hoge, the New York clergyman who went to Richmond to cast in his lot with the Rebels at the commencement of the civil war, has received a call to a church in Lexington, Va. The call is supposed to be very flattering, as General Lee lives in Lexington, but the reverend gentleman has not yet signified his intentions on the subject of acceptance.

—A church is to be erected in London to commemorate the abolition of slavery, and to be at the same time a memorial of President Lincoln.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

COAL DUST EXCURSION.—The moonlight excursion party to Cape May, on the steam tug Colonel S. P. BROWN, take this opportunity of returning their hearty thanks to Messrs. McFadden and Thompson, for their kindness in giving the use of their boat; also, to Captain George Shearer, for his obliging and attentive lookout for the wants of the party; to the pilot, Richard Randolph, and engineer, Frederick Gerting, for the excellent time made on the trip; and lastly, to Steward Henry Harman, for the satisfactory manner in which the meals were prepared. 1t 5p

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 16, at 6 o'clock A. M.
7 13 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

PATENT PIPE FILLER
TOBACCO POUCH!!
The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.
For sale everywhere. 7 13 1m4p

ASK YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN what he thinks of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT. He will tell you that it combines the properties of a mild purgative, a stomachic febrifuge, an alterative and a detergent: in short, that it is five valuable remedies in one.
SOLD UNIVERSALLY BY DRUGGISTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Leg Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease.
Sold by all Druggists. 7 9 tuthsst

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.
Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.
7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable after the 19th instant, free of tax.
The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.
7 11 thstu6t E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
7 9 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS, EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York. 3 2 4p
PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuth4t] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 8 2 stuta4p

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS
Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE,
Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.
Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 5:20 P. M.
For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.
Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

CAMP MEETING,
VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES
Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—
FOR VINELAND, 8:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS.
LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 7:13 A. M., 8:28 A. M., 3:19 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1.75.
7 15 10t WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuthsstp] PHILADELPHIA.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.
CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 348 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.
All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Executor of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, July 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT street, in the City of Philadelphia.
7 16 thths 5t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS FLIES (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 15 1f

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be structed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 53 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
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Benj. Rowland, Jr., Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn,
Edward B. Orne.
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
8 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.
Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
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UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St.
Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIZED FIRE-PROOF S. E. EVANS & WATSON, Makers, at No. 32 N. FRONT Street. 7 13 3t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE SÆNGERFEST.

The Grand Concert Last Evening—The Prize Concert of This Evening, Etc.

After the rehearsal yesterday morning at the Academy of Music, the members of the various societies amused themselves in every conceivable way. The German establishments in the different sections of the city were scenes of great activity and hearty enjoyment, the members of the visiting societies entertaining themselves and their friends with specimens of their singing. A number of excursions to the suburbs were also organized, Engel & Wolfe's Farm, Fairmount Park, the west bank of the Schuylkill, and other points being fairly overrun with visitors. At Silliberberg, on Coates street, near Fairmount, several thousand people were gathered, singing choruses at times during the day, and witnessing a fine display of fireworks in the evening.

The grand concert came off last evening at the Academy, according to the programme as already published, and was pronounced a success by all who succeeded in their efforts to listen to it. Not every one that made the attempt, however, had such good fortune, for seldom has the spacious Academy been so densely packed as it then was. Every seat was occupied, and not a square inch of available standing room was left vacant.

The performance opened with Weber's glorious "Oberon" overture, the execution of which, we must confess, somewhat disappointed us. Six or eight first violins and four basses require no seven trombones, as was the case last night. The brass instruments were entirely too predominating, or rather there was a sad want of string instruments. A festival like the present one should have been assisted by an orchestra of at least twelve first violins, twelve second, eight violas, and ten cellos and basses, with the usual number of wind instruments. We should also have preferred the musicians placed on the stage. The effect would have been greatly strengthened. As it was, the introduction of the overture (with the exception of the sad mistake of the violoncello) was, perhaps, its best played part. The "Allegro" wanted spirit and shading. The united New York singers next sang a hymn, "To Hertha," under the directorship of their "Bundisdirector," Mr. Paur. The gentlemen were most warmly greeted by the audience, and gave a fair interpretation of a most uninteresting composition. The grand Chorus, by Tschirch, "The Harmony," by all the singers, followed. The work is decidedly Mendelssohnian in its construction, reminding the listener forcibly of that great master's "Festgesang un die Kuenstler." Although well sung, it did not produce by far that effect we had anticipated. The chorus sounded weak to the extreme, considering it was composed of one thousand voices. The cavatina, for tenor solo, is doubtless the best part of the composition, and was exceedingly well sung by Mr. Graf, so well, indeed, as to elicit a most hearty *encore*. The first part then closed with the 24th Psalm, set to music by Otto, and performed by the united singers of Baltimore. This we consider was the gem of the evening, and had it not been for its length, would have met with an *encore*. The andante movement was a fine specimen of piano singing by a large chorus. Mr. Lenschow directed this *morceau*. The second part opened with a selection from the *Huguenots*, and though well construed, and well performed by the orchestra, was entirely out of place in a concert of this kind. The general chorus, by Krebs, is a decidedly imposing composition, but lacked spirit in its execution. Our Philadelphia singers next acquitted themselves most handsomely in a chorus by Abt, under the leadership of the "Fest Directer," Mr. Engelke, and the concert concluded with Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," from the *Messiah*, but which, owing to its want of sopranos and altos, was not as effective as might have been desired. Altogether, we do not think the choice of the general choruses has been a very happy one.

Horticultural Hall was, during the evening, the scene of a lively entertainment, in the way of a promenade concert. An efficient band was present, and during the evening a number of fine choruses were rendered by members of the singing societies. This evening the Horticultural Hall will again be open, for an entertainment similar to that of last evening.

At 10 o'clock this morning a meeting was held at the National Guards' Hall, to determine upon the place of holding the next general Sængerfest. Each Society interested was represented, by two delegates selected for the purpose.

Mr. J. H. Camp, President of the Festival, occupied the chair, and when the delegates presented their credentials, it was found that 106 different associations were represented, the numbers from the different localities being as follows:—

New York	54	Washington, D. C.	2
Philadelphia	16	Delaware	1
Pennsylvania	6	Virginia	1
Baltimore	6	Canada	1
New Jersey	16		
Connecticut	2	Total	106
Rhode Island	1		

The meeting remained in session for some time, the proceedings being conducted in the German language. But little opposition was made to a proposal for selecting Baltimore as the place for holding the next general Sængerfest, and the matter was disposed of accordingly. The Fest Committee which has managed the present festival was selected for the ensuing year. It is constituted as follows:—

J. H. Camp, President; L. Baum, Vice-President; H. G. Runkel, Prot. Secretary; E. Reistle, Financial Secretary; M. Landenberger, Treasurer.

L. Tourny, H. Nuss, A. Scholay, F. Reichard, Jaggelin, A. Biegemann, Russen, W. Schultze, Charles Erlenmann, G. Greiner, J. Herrlein, L. Happel, J. J. Herbert, F. A. Fleischmann, F. Bold, F. Tholey, J. Aicher, C. F. Losch, P. Miller, J. Bohn, Soithalle, L. Schneider, B. Schoppenkotter, Charles Koehler, F. Fraas, R. Thielebein, F. Voigt, W. Kuenzel, Strechlin, E. Faber, F. Maier, F. Schwarzkopf, C. Muller, J. Gerney, E. Strecker, Joseph Asch, J. Albert Dehner, Schmieg, Thomas Heckler, Charles Rees, W. Mohr, A. Lutz, J. Wieck, H. Knoll, W. Abendroth, Hardegen, A. Herrman, H. Kehl, George Goebel.

This evening the Prize Concert will take place at the Academy of Music. The three principal prizes to be awarded we have already described. In addition to these, it is announced that the Fest Marshals and the Presidents of the Festival and of the Honorary Committee have contributed a number of prizes, which will be duly awarded. The judges of the musical contest are Messrs. Carl Gaertner, William Fischer, William Kuenzel, W. Hartman, and C. Heinemann. The Philadelphia Societies, as already stated, do not enter the competition for the prizes, being content with their position as hosts of the multitude of visitors from abroad. Fifteen different societies will compete for the honors of the occasion, their names, with the pieces which they are to sing, being as follows, arranged in the order in which they will appear this evening:—

1. Oybin ..... F. Abt
Sung by the "Colonia," New York. Dir.: A. Saim.
2. A Sunday on the Rhine ..... F. Abt
Sung by the "Aurora," Egg Harbor City. Dir.: P. M. Wideffer.
3. The Gay Wanderer ..... Mendelsohn
Sung by the "Eintracht," Newark, N. J. Dir.: Prof. Carl Schmidt.
4. Darkness in the Woods ..... W. Speidel
Sung by the "Liederkranz," Balt. Dir.: C. Lenshow.
5. How came Love ..... Marschner
Sung by the "Liederkranz," N. Y. Dir.: A. Paur.
6. Paulinzelle ..... Kunz
Sung by the "Mozart Verein," N. Y. Dir.: Karl Sahm.
7. Harper's Song ..... Zimmermann
Sung by the "Beethoven Mannerchor," N. Y. Dir.: Carl Trager.
8. The Chapel ..... Becker
Sung by the "Harmonia," N. Y. Dir.: Pinchert.
9. Sunset in the Forest ..... F. Abt
Sung by the "German Sængerbund," Buffalo, N. Y. Dir.: C. W. Braun.
10. Students' Night Song ..... A. Fischer
Sung by the "Quartette Club," N. Y. Dir.: Langenbach.
11. Come in the Stilly Night ..... Wendler
Sung by the "Sængerbund," Brooklyn, N. Y. Dir.: Jul. Meyer.
12. Home ..... F. Abt
Sung by the "Germania Mennerchor," Baltimore. Dir.: T. Tillmann.
13. Light, More Light! (The last words of Goethe.) ..... F. Liszt
Sung by the "Quartette Club," Hoboken. Dir.: William Trager.
14. Oesiap ..... Beschnitt
Sung by the "Teutonia Mennerchor," N. Y. Dir.: William Groschel.
15. Devotion at Spring-time ..... C. Kreutzer
Sung by the "Sængerlust," N. Y. Dir.: Geiger.

In order that the exercises may not be impeded, it is announced that no *encores* will be permitted under any circumstances. If such a regulation were not adopted and enforced, it is probable that the concert would last till sunrise. The prizes will be presented to the successful societies to-morrow morning, and carried in the procession to Washington Retreat, the programme of which we have already published.

PURLOINING MUSLIN.—John Moore was taken in charge yesterday afternoon by Officer Gerrans, of the First District, while in the act of decamping with a piece of muslin which he had purloined from a store at the corner of Passyunk road and Catharine streets. Alderman Mink held him in $1000 bail to answer.

RIOT THIS MORNING—A LARGE PARTY ASSAIL THE HOPE STEAM FIRE COMPANY'S QUARTERS.—At the fire on the morning of the 14th instant, at Seventh and Bedford streets, the Hope Steam Engine endeavored to attach its hose to a plug, for the purpose of going into service, when it is alleged that some of the members of the Moyamensing Company interfered; knocked down the Hope's members, and severely injured James P. Kelly.

This the President of the Hope Company reported to Chief Lyle yesterday afternoon. This report is said to have been sufficient cause to incite an assault by the Moyamensing members. Yesterday evening, a number of its members coming down to the Hope Engine quarters, in Sixth, above Fitzwater street, assaulted its *attaches*, and broke the nose of Mr. Phillips, a member. They attempted to force an entrance into the house by rushing in a body at the door, crying out, "We will take out the sewing machine." They would have succeeded had it not been for the presence and efforts of the Second District Police.

Fearing a renewal of the assault, a communication was sent to Lieutenant Hampton for a posse of men to guard the place. This was done. About 1:30 this morning a body of men, in whom could be seen the previous assailants, numbering in all over two hundred, attacked the house of the Hope Fire Company.

The attacking party was divided into two bodies, and respectively led by the noted city official, Alderman William McMullen, and Councilman Barnes, from the Fourth Ward. The assaults were successfully repelled by the members attacked. Firearms were freely used. Stones, clubs, boulders, and like articles, were extemporized into weapons of war. Many were more or less injured by being struck with flying brickbats, or cudgellings, or by being shot.

All the men in Lieutenant Hampton's Police District were called into requisition, and Sergeant Broomall and seventeen men of the Third (Lieutenant Golley's) District also aided in dispersing the rioters, which was soon effected by a systematic laying on of locust clubs. Two arrests were made, John McGahen being one. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

Officer Hammond was shot in the leg below the knee, and Officer Thompson was severely wounded in the forearm by being struck with a brick. A Mr. Smith was severely injured by being in the midst of the *melee* and receiving a full share of the blows. A full investigation into this disgraceful affair will at once be initiated by the authorities, when all those who were engaged in the ruffianly transaction will surely have justice meted out to them.

A NEW PHASE OF PHILADELPHIA HOSPITALITY.—For the reception of the nation's chief, the wisdom and sapience of our city municipality prepared nought. To publicly demonstrate the glories of "anniversary" day, with all that display resulting from immemorial practice, our wise legislators said "nay!" and against it the coffers of the city treasury were hermetically sealed. But Philadelphia practically illustrates a new phase of hospitality, and seems to pertinaciously persist in wooing a most unwelcome visitor. She stretches out her arm to welcome an arrival that is dreaded by every human being, and which, by some strange infatuation, is allowed to approach nearer with every succeeding hour. A short time will elapse, no doubt, when from the reeking odors arising from some of our city localities, the "cholera" shall lift its hydra-head to destruction in our midst!

Who can deny that the community stands in imminent danger at the present time? The boasted adage that Philadelphia is the neatest of American cities has gradually sunk into oblivion, where it will remain until our Councilmen shall be resurrected from their listless slumbers. In the southern part of the city it would seem as if some of the inhabitants revelled in filth. The gutters are overflowing with stagnant waters, fast breeding malarias. The streets are, of a truth, virtuous of cleanliness, while from early morning till dusk, boxes and pans and barrels of corruption stand enshrined in putrescent fumes upon the walks and curbstones. Speak to the inhabitants of their uncleanliness, and they launch anathemas at delinquent "Street Commissioners," while the unlucky pates of the Board of Health and our municipal authorities are targets whereat denunciations are hurled voluminously. They want to be stirred up by the chilly fingers of that "grim destroyer," and have a dreadful plague thin their midst, in order to learn of the danger to which they are exposed. The season has now come when "cholera morbus" stands have become popular institutions—especially to the youth—places where for the meagre sum of one cent the cholera morbus can be purchased, with all its attendant evils. Apples, knotty and half ripe, pears of the solidity of rocks, and other sour fruit dealt out at retail by superannuated men and aldermanic looking women, are doing well their part in forwarding the great cholera movement. In fact, everything is working harmoniously for the speedy advent of that dreaded visitor—*the cholera!*

A SORROWFUL CASE—EFFECTS OF "VITRIOL THROWING."—About two months ago, as our readers will remember, a case of "vitriol throwing" occurred in the neighborhood of Ninth and Coates streets. The sufferer by this outrage was a young girl of sixteen years, by the name of Kate Gamble, who resides with her parents, on Ninth street, above Coates, and is of a respectable and comfortably situated family. She had been sent to a neighboring shop on an errand, and just as she was entering the yard gate on her return, about 9 o'clock in the evening, an unknown man accosted her by name and threw in her face a quantity of vitriol. The result was a sad disfigurement of her countenance, which misfortune has so wrought upon her mind since, that she has entirely lost her reason, and is now a raving maniac. Her friends endeavor to confine her to the house, but every now and then she escapes from custody and wanders all over the city, without proper clothing. A few days since, she was found as far down town as South street, bareheaded and barefooted. She is continually lamenting her misfortune, and talking about replacing her disfigured face with another and a better one. The wretch who perpetrated this outrage has not yet been detected, but it is to be hoped that his name will in time be discovered, and the proper punishment meted out to him.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—About dusk last evening the Spring Garden Hose Company moved down Seventeenth street to join the firemen's parade in honor of their Connecticut visitors, and, as usual, following in its wake, came a crowd of hangers-on common to such occurrences. When at Seventeenth and Wallace streets two young men named Michael Condy and George Ellis, alias Peter Wilson, left the mass and entered the yard of the dwelling of Mr. Childs, on the northwest corner of these streets, by means of an open back gate. The inmates being all out, these persons commenced their burglarious transactions by prying open the windows. A bricklayer then repairing a chimney directly above them, had a perfect *coup de'œuil* of their operations, and descending, crossed over the way and called upon one Mr. Brooks to aid him in their capture, and before the men had successfully opened the barriers to their ingress they were nabbed and handed over to a police officer of the Ninth District. Alderman Beitler will hear the case this afternoon, at the Central Station.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON LITTLE GIRLS.—Yesterday two little girls, aged ten and twelve years respectively, entered a new building on Warnock street, below Columbia avenue, for the purpose of procuring some shavings. While so engaged a man by the name of Fleming came upon them, and commenced to take improper liberties with their persons. The children fled, and informed their parents of what had occurred, when a warrant was procured from Alderman Fitch, and Fleming was arrested and taken before that magistrate, by whom he was held in $800 bail for a further hearing on Thursday next. Fleming excused his conduct by disclaiming all evil purposes, maintaining that he merely desired to play with the children. Alderman Fitch informed him that his playful tendencies had carried him entirely too far, and administered a severe rebuke to the culprit. Such outrages as this are of too frequent occurrence, and it is quite time that an example was made of some one who is addicted to them.

THAT GRAND UNION EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY, under the auspices of Amity, Decatur, Friendship, Morning Star, and Enterprise Lodges, I. O. of O. F., comes off to-morrow (Wednesday). The last boat leaves Market street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., precisely. The excursionists will arrive at the Capes about 10 o'clock, and can proceed at once to take a dip in old ocean. Dancing on the lawn will commence at 11 o'clock, and cease for an hour in order to allow the guests to dine. The delights of the day will be continued until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the excursionists will return to the city, "doing" part of the trip by moonlight. This excursion is the only one arranged for this season that allows the patrons seven hours pleasure at the seaside. See advertisement elsewhere.

BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SARGEANT.—John S. Hostetter and John Feustermacher were charged with aiding and abetting in removing distilled spirits to a place other than a bonded warehouse.

James B. Henderson sworn—I am a Revenue Inspector; Mr. Hostetter resides in Middletown, Pa.; know he is a distiller in Lancaster county, near Neffsville; on the 19th of September he shipped one pipe of whisky to A. D. Acheson, Philadelphia; the tax was paid on that; on September 24th, Samuel Hostetter shipped one pipe to Acheson; the tax was not paid on that; there is no account of it on the book of that district (Ninth); it (the pipe) would contain about four barrels; it was shipped by the Reading and Columbia Railroad; it was reported to me that there had been whisky shipped in the name of John K. Barr, in A. A. Cassel's car, from Landisville, Pa., loaded at Salinigs, and manifested as general merchandise at Landisville.

Cross-examined—I could not say whether it was Hostetter's whisky or not; it was manifested in the name of Barr; the only memorandum I have on which tax was not paid was that in the name of Samuel Hostetter; I can't tell when it was manufactured; there was no account of Samuel Hostetter having paid the tax at all. Samuel is a son of John Hostetter.

Abraham Heistandt sworn—I reside at Lancaster; am general inspector and gauger; I know Hostetter; I was present when he had a conversation with Mr. Wiley in which he said he had shipped three barrels of whisky to C. Boucher, of Columbia, at night; he said it was old whisky; it was taken away about 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined—That was some time in June; he said it reached Columbia before six o'clock in the morning; he said the person who hauled it was going with him to Philadelphia; Boucher's place is in a business part of Columbia; he said he had sold it to Mr. Levi Eilmaker; that gentleman is a relation of the Marshal; he said he sent it to Mr. Eilmaker on an old account.

The case was continued for a further hearing.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER PHILLIPS.—This morning Barney Mullen was before Commissioner Phillips, charged with interfering with the revenue officers in the discharge of their duty.

Revenue Inspector Donnelly testified that on the 6th of July, in company with Officers Ghegan and Groves, he visited defendant's place, No. 1244 Ellsworth street, and found a still, which had been in operation the night previous; the mash was all set so as to proceed the night we visited the place; we went to the back part of the house; the still is in a little shed in the yard; looked through the crack in the fence and saw a man carrying off the head of the still; the same person had locked the door previously that communicates with the still from the house; I am confident the man was Barney Mullen; we entered the place, and found that the mash was kept under the cellar floor; holes had been dug in the ground, and hogsheads had been placed in them filled with mash, and the floor-boards placed carefully over them, completely covering them; we broke up the still and carried the fragments to the bonded warehouse.

George Groves testified that he was looking through the crack of the fence, and thought a man named John Munce was the one who locked the door and carried off the head of the still.

John Ghegan testified that he didn't know who it was, as he went around to the front of the house.

Mullen was held for trial.

Munce wanted to enter security for him.

Groves informed the Commissioner that he was the individual whom he saw carrying off the still head.

The Commissioner—I will issue a warrant for him, then.

A warrant was issued immediately and Munce arrested, and a hearing was had in the case. The same facts were testified to as above, and he was held for trial.

HOW THE BEER WILL FLOW TO-DAY, and all the succeeding days throughout this great singing festival, is already a matter of much discussion. That all our Teutonic citizens will drink heavily of that cooling beverage in honor of their visitors, it is but right to suppose. From what can be learned, our city brewers have, by some means, almost trebled their stock; while it is a well-known fact that during Saturday, Sunday, and Monday evenings the beer-carts moved incessantly. A question of harmony is no doubt important, especially where a host of Teutons drink in a style commemorative of that customary in the "Fatherland," with its accompaniments of bassos profundis and hiccoughing tenors. One thing, however, is certain, that with the progressive flow of beer, harmony of spirit invariably prevails, and that brotherly kindness brought on by a call for "zwei" more, tends to bind our Teutonic friends more closely together.

ASSAULT AND BATTERIES.—John Gleason was taken in custody for an assault on an officer at Eleventh and Carpenter streets, Alderman Mink held him in $1000 bail to answer.

James Fried had been disorderly, and had committed offenses to the annoyance of his neighbors. Officer Brown, of the Eleventh District, attempted to arrest him at his residence, No. 1210 Struthers street. But Fried and his wife succeeded by fighting and violence in depriving him of his club. Yesterday the officer tried again with perfect success. Alderman Massey held Fried in $1000 bail to answer.

John Philips and John Irwin, late last night, entered a house No. 2 Osman court, and violently assaulted the female inmates by kicking them, knocking them down, etc., from which serious illness occurred to one *enciente* woman. Alderman Swift held the assaulter, in default of $1000 bail, to answer.

OUR FIREMEN VISITORS this morning, preceded by an excellent band of music, marched down to Independence Hall. Assembling within, Chief Lyle introduced Charles Buckwalter, Esq., who, in the absence of his Honor the Mayor, formally welcomed the visitors to this city. This afternoon the Excelsior Company, under escort of the Good Intent Steam Fire Engine Company, go on a pleasant excursion down the river. To-night a rich banquet will be served up by our firemen, in honor of their visiting friends, at the Mechanics' Hall.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, on Pennsylvania avenue, Atlantic City, has become very popular this season, through the instrumentality of Mrs. Cook, the proprietress. Its location is superior to any private boarding-house at this popular watering resort, and the table excels in the quantity and quality of food, prepared by the celebrated cook who superintended the dinner given to the *Ledger* employes on the 4th of July. We take pleasure in calling the attention of our friends to this house, which is, perhaps, better known as the "McNeely Cottage."

STEALING MONEY.—Philip O'Neil, a young man, obtained $138 from a Mr. Freel, residing at the corner of Eleventh and Fitzwater, to pay a bill then due. Instead of doing this, he went to Walnut street wharf, purchased a ticket, and to all intents and purposes was about to decamp when he was seized. A greater portion of the money was found up his shirt sleeve. Alderman Beitler committed him.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SÆNGERFEST have received and accepted an invitation from the kind inhabitants of South Gloucester Point, and will go there on Thursday next, when a pleasant time may be expected. The inhabitants undoubtedly will do all in their power to interest and entertain their guests.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUNGSTER, named John Riley, made too much noise while attempting to deprive the money-drawer of a store at Sixth and Washington streets of its contents. A rough hand collared him, and speedily he was removed to the lock-up, there to await a trial at Court, in default of $500 bail, imposed by Alderman Mink.

TO HACKMEN.—High Constable Clark reports a hearing in the cases of several hackmen charged with a violation of the ordinance requiring the renewal and transfer upon sale of carriage licences. Each of the parties accused were fined $5.

CONFIDENCE GAMES were practised in Independence Square yesterday by David Buck and John W. Cowell, whereby a ruralite of Celtic origin lost his watch. Alderman Beitler held the two former in $1500 bail each to answer.

LINEN DUSTERS—*Dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling cheap.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
All kinds of Summer Clothing—Mens', Youths', and Boys'.

FOR THE MOUNTAINS OR THE SEA-SIDE!—Gentlemen going to the watering places are invited to call at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, and get suitable suits of clothing for their comfort, while making their summer visits.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

GO TO REIMER'S Gallery, Second street, above Green, when you want cheap and good pictures. One Photo-Miniature, $1; six cards or one large picture, $1; 12 Ferrotypes, 50c.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & CO.

"HUSBANDS, LOVE YOUR WIVES," and give them Plantation Bitters when they are suffering from Nervousness, General Debility, Faintness, Spasms, or any of the thousand and one diseases to which the weaker sex is liable. Having *yourselves* experienced the benefit of their use, extend the BLESSING to others. This invaluable tonic will chase Hypochondria, or "the Blues"—give tone to the damaged nervous system—gently stimulate languid secretions—dispel vapors and *ennui*, and generally build up the worn constitution. For each sex and all ages it is a gentle stimulant and a refreshing cordial. Millions of bottles are sold daily all over the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BILIOUS FEVER.—This dangerous disease is immediately nipped in the bud by a timely use of these anti-febrile and corrective medicines; they purify the secretions of the liver, renovate the stomach, and cleanse the blood. Thousands who would have sunk beneath the violence of this fever have been restored to health by the use of these remedies, after all other means had failed. Sold by all Druggists.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR THE SEA-SIDE gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to call at No. 1035 Chesnut street. FURNISHING GOODS at amazingly low prices.
McINTIRE & BROTHER.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
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MARRIED.

CONRAD—RICHARDS.—On the 29th of June last, at No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. LINFORD CONRAD to Miss ANNIE S. RICHARDS, both of this city.

DANDO—ETTER.—In Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa., on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Noble Frame, Mr. GEORGE DANDO to Miss LUCINDA E. ETTER, both of Minersville.

FRALEY—DELANY.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. P. Coombe, Mr. HARFORD E. FRALEY to Miss MARY J. DELANY, all of this city.

DIED.

ESHER.—On Sunday morning, the 14th instant, WILLIAM C. ESHER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Edwin H. Dilk, No. 349 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GRUNDLOCK.—On the 15th instant, WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends, also the Lafayette Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his wife, No. 1027 Lithgow street, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

MIDDLETON.—On the 15th instant, LIZZIE, only child of Franklin P. and Mary Middleton, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 5 S. Second street, Camden, on Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.

MORGAN.—On the 15th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ROSE MORGAN, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Mr. James Morgan, No. 518 Fitzwater street, on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On the 15th instant, JOANNA S. ROBERTS, wife of Joseph F. Roberts, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 824 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

PARK.—On the 14th instant, INGRAM PARK, in the 67th year of his age, formerly of Philadelphia.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 Main street, Burlington, N. J., on Fifth-day, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. Arch street wharf at 12 M., or at Friends' Southwestern Burying Ground, where the remains can be seen.

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THIRD EDITION

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The proceedings of the Senate to-day were entirely devoid of interest, and that body adjourned after a session of about an hour.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Seiye offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of Congress, no further issue of the bonds of the United States ought to be made for any purpose not already provided for, except on the distinct condition that they shall be subject to taxation for State, county, and municipal expenses in the same manner and to the same extent as other property is now or may hereafter be assessed. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.), two bills prepared by him in reference to reconstruction, and to enable the inhabitants of the Southern territories to form State Governments, were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

On a like motion, a bill to establish a system of Common Schools in the District of Columbia was referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) made a point of order in reference to a motion to suspend the rules, that when, at the close of the last session, the House resolved that motions to suspend the rules might be made any day during the remainder of the session, it was not intended to apply to this session.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and suggested that the House could rescind the resolution if it thought proper, but until rescinded he was bound to enforce it.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) moved to suspend the rules in order that he might have considered at this time the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue in New York.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules that he might offer the resolution suggested by him yesterday, for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the working of the detective system of the Internal Revenue Department. He expressed the desire that he should not be appointed chairman of the Committee, according to parliamentary custom, declaring that he was only actuated by a desire to prevent frauds in the Revenue Department.

The House refused to suspend the rules. Ayes 25, and noes not counted, and so the resolution was not received.

Mr. Washburn (Wisconsin) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring Rock Island Bridge to be the bridge to the city of Rock Island, and made an explanation of his object. He said it was only explanatory of the law, and for the purpose of removing all ambiguity about it. The railroad company had no objection to it, and it was necessary that the work might go on.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) thought that all this Rock Island bridge matter was a difficult and delicate question, and he would prefer not taking the proposed action until the House could hear from the Secretary of War about it.

Mr. Allison objected to the introduction of the joint resolution.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) moved to suspend the rules.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 50; nays, 44—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to remove the term of the Circuit Court from Exeter to Concord, N. H. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Van Wyck, for the first time this adjourned session, was in his seat in the House.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Thursday.

The Speaker informed the House, in connection with the motion, that it is understood the President did not expect to be able to communicate to the House on the subject of the Reconstruction act until Thursday. The motion to adjourn over until Thursday was lost—48 yeas, 60 nays.

Mr. Driggs offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the Washington Monument Association has been in existence twenty years without having accomplished anything beyond the partial erection of a square column on the public grounds; that large sums of money have been collected, and that the collections are still continued in the Patent Office and other buildings; and directing the Secretary of the Interior to inform the House what became of the money collected for that purpose in the Patent Office; as to the present condition of the Association, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to define and limit the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) objected.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 16.—The Stockholders and Board of Directors of the Diamond Beach Park Association held a meeting at the United States Hotel last night, the President, Francis McIlvain, Esq., in the chair. It was determined to open the Park to the public on the 19th inst. Several horses have already been entered to trot on the opening day, and an exciting time is anticipated. The second day a pacing match will take place between two well-known roadsters belonging to gentlemen of Philadelphia. This will be followed by a series of races about the 24th of August, at which heavy premiums will be offered to those entering the lists.

There were over two hundred arrivals yesterday. The thermometer this morning ranges at 70.

A grand hop came off at the Columbia House last night. There were about four hundred persons present.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Probable Failure of the Cotton Crop—The Filibuster Movement—Reported Suspension of a Private Banking House.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Considerable complaint comes from the rural districts to the effect that the recent heavy rains in the Southwest have materially interfered with the prospects of the cotton crop this season, the rain having caused a growth of grass so rapid as in many cases to smother the cotton and render the development of the plant impossible, especially where it was planted quite late. The army worm has also made its appearance in the upper parishes, sweeping everything in its track, so that the present indications are that the crop will be a partial, if not a total, failure.

Late advices of a private nature from Texas assure me that, owing to the occasion made by the execution of Maximilian, a reorganization of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle has taken place, under the title of the "Order of Maximilian," and reliable information is in possession of parties here as to the numbers and extent of the organization, which is stated to exceed ordinary supposable limits. Certain it is, that there are not less than thirty thousand armed men in Texas alone who are sworn to avenge the death of the Austrian Prince, and will, unless the military authorities are extremely vigilant, make their way into Mexico, to conquer, starve, or get hanged.

In this city a small organization has been effected, but alone it is not of sufficient numbers to effect anything. General Sheridan expresses the utmost confidence in the vigilance and activity of General Reynolds to prevent invasion in any numbers. The whole Mexican scheme to avenge Maximilian is in fact a concoction of ex-Confederates and filibusters. Neither the officers nor soldiers of the United States army manifest any sympathy with the movement, and nearly without exception both justify Juarez in the execution of the ex-Emperor. The private banking house of Judson & Co. has to-day, it is stated, suspended payment, though with sufficient assets to cover at least ninety per cent. of all liabilities. City scrip is at twenty per cent. disc

THE FOUR GEORGES.

We commence the publication to-day of the inimitable lectures of the late William Makepeace Thackeray on the "Four Georges." Some of our readers may remember when they were delivered in our city by the author. They were then received with unbounded popularity, and although familiar to the English public, have not, until very recently, been published in America. Carrying us as they do back to the time when England had kings, when the Dutch line of succession first began, and the people of Great Britain cared rather for a great than a patriotic king, they are both amusing and instructive. The instruction is conveyed with all that genial pleasantry so characteristic of the author, who, though mourned for as dead, yet speaks to us through the telling sentences of his works. We shall continue the publication until the four lectures are completed. In the summer days we know of no other reading which is as light and as valuable as the serio-comic papers on the rival heirs of the House of Brunswick. These lectures are published in full in the uniform edition of Thackeray's works, issued by Harper & Brothers, and for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. of this city.

GEORGE THE FIRST.

A very few years since I knew familiarly a lady who had been asked in marriage by Horace Walpole; who had been patted on the head by George I. This lady had knocked at Johnson's door; had been intimate with Fox, the beautiful Georgiana of Devonshire, and that brilliant Whig society of the reign of George III; had known the Duchess of Queensberry, the patroness of Gay and Prior, the admired young beauty of the court of Queen Anne. I often thought, as I took my old friend's hand, how with it I held on to the old society of wits and men of the world. I could travel back for seven score years of time—have glimpses of Brummell, Selwyn, Chesterfield, and the men of pleasure; of Walpole and Conway; of Johnson, Reynolds, Goldsmith; of North, Chatham, Newcastle; of the fair maids of honor of George II's court; of the German retainers of George I's; where Addison was Secretary of State; where Dick Steele held a place; whither the great Marlborough came with his fiery spouse; when Pope, and Swift, and Bolingbroke yet lived and wrote. Of a society so vast, busy, brilliant, it is impossible in four brief chapters to give a complete notion; but we may peep here and there into that bygone world of the Georges, see what they and their courts were like; glance at the people round them; look at past manners, fashions, pleasures, and contrast them with our own. I have to say thus much by way of preface, because the subject of these lectures has been misunderstood, and I have been taken to task for not having given grave historical treatises, which it never was my intention to attempt. Not about battles, about politics, about statesmen and measures of state, did I ever think to lecture you; but to sketch the manners and life of the Old World; to amuse for a few hours with talk about the old society; and with the result of many a day's and night's pleasant reading, to try and while away a few winter evenings for my hearers.

Among the German princes who sat under Luther at Wittenberg was Duke Ernest of Celle, whose younger son, William of Luneberg, was the progenitor of the illustrious Hanoverian house at present reigning in Great Britain. Duke William held his court at Celle, a little town of ten thousand people that lies on the railway line between Hamburg and Hanover, in the midst of great plains of sand, upon the river Alier. When Duke William had it, it was a very humble wood-built place, with a great brick church, which he sedulously frequented, and in which he and others of his house lie buried. He was a very religious lord, and called William the Pious by his small circle of subjects, over whom he ruled till fate deprived him both of sight and reason. Sometimes in his latter days, the good Duke had glimpses of mental light, when he would bid his musicians play the psalm tunes which he loved. One thinks of a descendant of his, two hundred years afterwards, blind, old, and lost of wits, singing Handel in Windsor Tower.

William the Pious had fifteen children, eight daughters and seven sons, who, as the property left among them was small, drew lots to determine which one of them should marry and continue the stout race of the Guelphs. The lot fell on Duke George, the sixth brother. The others remained single, or contracted left-handed marriages after the princely fashion of those days. It is a queer picture—that of the old prince dying in his wood-built capital, and his seven sons tossing up which should inherit and transmit the crown of Brentford. Duke George, the lucky prizeman, made the tour of Europe, during which he visited the court of Queen Elizabeth; and in the year 1617 came back and settled at Zell, with a wife out of Darmstadt. His remaining brothers all kept their house at Zell, for economy's sake. And, presently, in due course, they all died—all the honest dukes; Ernest, and Augustus, and Magnus, and George, and John—and they are buried in the brick church of Brentford yonder, by the sandy banks of the Aller.

Dr. Vehse gives a pleasant glimpse of the way of life of our Dukes in Zell. "When the trumpeter on the tower has blown," Duke Christian orders—viz., at 9 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the evening, every one must be present at meals, and those who are not must go without. None of the servants, unless it be a knave, shall eat or drink in the kitchen or cellar; or, without special leave, fodder his horse at the prince's cost. When the meal is served in the court-room, a page shall go round and bid one be quiet and orderly, forbidding all cursing, swearing, and rudeness; all throwing about of bread, bones, or roast, or pocketing of the same. Every morning at 7, the squires shall have their morning soup, and along with which, and dinner, they shall be served with their under-drink—every morning except Friday morning, when there was no sermon and no drink. Every evening they shall have their beer, ann at night their sleep-drink. The butler is especially warned not to allow a noble or simple to go in the cellar: wine shall only be served at the prince's or councillor's table; and every Monday the honest old Duke Christian ordains the accounts shall be ready, and the expenses in the kitchen, the wine and beer cellar, the bakehouse and stable, made out.

Duke George, the marrying duke, did not stop at home to partake of the beer and wine, and the sermons. He went about fighting wherever there was profit to be had. He served as general in the army of the circle of Lower Saxony—the Protestant army; then he went over to the Emperor and fought in his armies in Germany and Italy; and when Gustavus Adolphus appeared in Germany, George took service as a Swedish General, and seized the Abbey of Hildesheim as his share of the plunder. Here, in the year 1641, Duke George died, leaving four sons behind him, from the youngest of whom descended our royal Georges.

Under these children of Duke George, the old, God-fearing, simple ways of Zell appear to have gone out of mode. The second brother was constantly visiting Venice, and leading a jolly, wicked life there. It was the most jovial of all places at the end of the seventeenth century; and military men, after a campaign, rushed thither as the warriors of the Allies rushed to Paris in 1814, to gamble and rejoice, and partake of all sorts of godless delights. This prince, then, loving Venice and its pleasures, brought Italian singers and dancers back with him to quiet old Zell, and worse still, demeaned himself by marrying a French lady of birth quite inferior to his own—Eleanor d'Olbreuse, from whom our Queen is descended. Eleanor had a pretty daughter, who inherited a great fortune, which inflamed her cousin, George Louis of Hanover, with a desire to marry her; and so, with her beauty and her riches, she came to a sad end.

It is too long to tell how the four sons of Duke George divided his territories among them, and how, finally, they came in possession of the son of the youngest of the four. In this generation the Protestant faith was very nearly extinguished in the family; and then where should we in England have gone for a king? The third brother also took delight in Italy, where the priests converted him and his Protestant chaplain too. Mass was said in Hanover once more; and Italian sopranI piped their Latin rhymes in place of the hymns which William the Pious and Dr. Luther sang. Louis XIV gave this and other converts a splendid pension. Crowds of Frenchmen and brilliant French fashions came into his court. It is incalculable how much that royal bigwig cost Germany. Every prince imitated the French King, and had his Versailles, his Wilhelmshohe or Ludwigslust; his court and its splendors; his gardens laid out with statues; his fountains, and waterworks, and Tritons; his actors, and dancers, and singers, and fiddlers; his harem, with its inhabitants; his diamonds and duchies for these latter; his enormous festivities, his gaming tables, tournaments, masquerades, and banquets lasting a week long, for which the people paid with their money, when the poor wretches had it, with their body and very blood when they had none; being sold by thousands by their lords and masters, who gayly dealt in soldiers, staked a regiment upon the red at the gambling table, swapped a battalion against a dancing girl's diamond necklace, and, as it were, pocketed their people.

As one views Europe through contemporary books of travel in the early part of the last century, the landscape is awful: wretched wastes, beggarly and plundered; half burned cotiages, and trembling peasants gathering piteous harvests; gangs of such tramping along with bayonets behind them, and corporals with canes and cat-o'-nine-tails to flog them to barracks. By these passes my lord's gilt carriage, floundering through the ruts as he swears at the postilions, and tolls on to the Residenz. Hard by, but away from the noise and brawling of the citizens and buyers, is Wilhelmslust, or Ludwigsruhe, or Monbijou, or Versailles—it scarcely matters which—near to the city, shut out by woods from the beggared country, the enormous, hideous, gilded, monstrous marble palace, where the prince is, and the court, and the trim gardens, and huge fountains, and the forest where the ragged peasants are beating the game in (it is death to touch a feather); and the jolly hunt sweeps by with its uniform of crimson and gold; and the prince gallops ahead puffing his royal horn; and his lords and mistresses ride after him; and the stag is pulled down; and the huntsman gives the knife in the midst of a chorus of bugles, and in time the court go home to dinner; and our noble traveller—it may be the Baron of Pollnitz or the Count de Konigsmark, or the excellent Chevalier de Seingalt—sees the procession gleaming through the trim avenues of the wood, and hastens to the inn, and sends his noble name to the marshal of the court. Then our noble arrays himself in green and gold, or pink and silver, in the richest Paris mode, and is introduced by the Chamberlain, and makes his bow to the jolly prince and the gracious princess; is presented to the chief lords and ladies; and then comes supper, and a bank at faro, where he loses or wins a thousand pieces by daylight. If it is a German court, you may add not a little drunkenness to this picture of high life; but German, or French, or Spanish, if you see out of your palace windows beyond the trim-cut forest vistas, misery is lying outside; hunger is stalking about the bare villages, listlessly following precarious husbandry, plowing stony fields with starved cattle, or fearfully taking in scanty harvests. Augustus is fat and jolly on his throne; he can knock down an ox, and eat one almost; his mistress, Aurora von Konigsmarck, is the loveliest, the wittiest creature; his diamonds are the biggest and most brilliant in the world, and his feasts as splendid as those of Versailles. As for Louis the Great, he is more than mortal. Lift up your glances respectfully, and mark him eyeing Madame de Fontanges, or Madame de Montespan from under his sublime periwig, as he passes through the great gallery where Villars and Vendome, and Berwick, and Bossuet, and Massillon are waiting. Can court be more splendid? nobles and knights more gallant and superb? ladies more lovely? A grander monarch, or a more miserable, starved wretch than the peasant his subject you can not look on. Let us bear both of these types in mind, if we wish to estimate the old society properly. Remember the glory and the chivalry? Yes! Remember the grace and beauty, the splendor and lofty politeness; the gallant courtesy of Fontenoy, where the French line bids the gentlemen of the English guard to fire first; the noble constancy of the old King, and Villars, his general, who fits out the last army with the last crown piece from the treasury, and goes to meet the enemy and die or conquer for France at Denain. But round all that royal splendor lies a nation enslaved and ruined; there are people robbed of their rights; communities laid waste; faith, justice, commerce trampled upon, and well nigh destroyed; nay, in the very centre of royalty itself, what horrible stains and meanness, crime and shame! It is but to a silly harlot that some of the noblest gentlemen and some of the proudest women in the world are bowing down; it is the price of a miserable province that the King ties in diamonds round his mistress' white neck. In the first half of the last century, I say, this is going on all Europe over. Saxony is a waste as well as Picardy or Artois, and Versailles is only larger and not worse than Herrenhausen.

It was the first Elector of Hanover who made the fortunate match which bestowed the race of Hanoverian sovereigns upon us Britons. Nine years after Charles Stuart lost his head, his niece Sophia, one of many children of another luckless, dethroned sovereign, the Elector Palatine, married Ernest Augustus of Berwick, and brought the reversion to the crown of the three kingdoms in her scanty trousseau. One of the handsomest, the most cheerful, sensible, shrewd, accomplished of women was Sophia, daughter of poor Frederick, the winter King of Bohemia. The other daughters of lovely, unhappy Elizabeth Stuart went off into the Catholic Church; this one, luckily for her family, remained, I cannot say faithful, to the Reformed religion, but, at least, she adopted no other. An agent of the French King's, Gourville, a convert himself, strove to bring her and her husband to a sense of the truth, and tells us that he one day asked Madame the Duchess of Hanover of what religion her daughter was, then a pretty girl of thirteen years old. The Duchess replied that the princess *was of no religion as yet.* They were waiting to know of what religion her husband would be, Protestant or Catholic, before instructing her! And the Duke of Hanover, having heard of Gourville's proposal, said that a change would be advantageous to his house, but that he himself was too old to change.

This shrewd woman had such keen eyes that she knew how to shut them upon occasion, and was blind to many faults which it appeared her husband, the Bishop of Osnaburg and Duke of Hanover, committed. He loved to take his pleasure like other sovereigns—was a merry prince, fond of dinner and the bottle; liked to go to Italy, as his brothers had done before him: and we read how he jovially sold 6700 of his Hanoverians to the seigntory of Venice. They went bravely off to the Morea, under command of Ernest's son, Prince Max, and only 1400 of them ever came home again. The German princes sold a good deal of this kind of stock. You remember how George III's Government purchased Hessians, and the use we made of them during the War of Independence.

The ducats Duke Ernest got for his soldiers he spent in a series of the most brilliant entertainments. Nevertheless, the jovial prince was economical, and kept a steady eye upon his own interests. He achieved the electoral dignity for himself; he married his eldest son, George, to his beautiful cousin of Zell; and sending his sons out in command of armies to fight—now on this side, now on that—he lived on, taking his pleasure, and scheming his schemes, a merry, wise prince enough; not, I fear, a moral prince, of which kind we shall have but very few specimens in the course of these lectures.

Ernest Augustus had seven children in all, some of whom were scapegraces, and rebelled against the parental system of promogeniture and non-division of property which the Elector ordained. "Gustchen," the electress, writes about her second son—"poor Gus is thrown out, and his father will give him no more keep. I laugh in the day, and cry all night about it, for, I am a fool with my children." Three of the six died fighting against the Turks, Tartars, Frenchmen. One of them conspired, revolted, fled to Rome, leaving an agent behind, whose head was taken off. The daughter, whose early education we have made mention, was married to the Elector of Brandenburg, and so her religion settled finally on the Protestant side.

A niece of the Electress Sophia, who had been made to change her religion and marry the Duke of Orleans, brother of the French King—a woman whose honest heart was always with her friends and dear old Deutchland, though her fat little body was confined at Paris, or Marly, or Versailles—has left us, in her enormous correspondence (part of which has been printed in German and French), recollections of the Electress, and of George her son. Elizabeth Charlotte was at Osnaburg when George was born (1660). She narrowly escaped a whipping for being in the way on that auspicious day. She seems not to have liked little George, nor George grown up; and represented him as odiously hard, cold, and silent. Silent he may have been: not a jolly prince, like his father before him; but a prudent, quiet, selfish potentate, going his own way, managing his own affairs, and understanding his own interests remarkably well.

In his father's lifetime, and at the head of the Hanover forces of 5000 or 10,000 men, George served the Emperor on the Danube, against Turks, at the siege of Vienna, in Italy, and on the Rhine. When he succeeded to the electorate he handled his affairs with great prudence and dexterity. He was very much liked by his people of Hanover. He did not show his feelings much, but he cried heartily on leaving them, as they used for joy when he came back.

He showed an uncommon prudence and coolness of behavior when he came into his kingdom; exhibiting no elation; reasonably doubtful whether he should not be turned out some day; looking upon himself only as a lodger, and making the most of his brief tenure at St. James' and Hampton Court; plundering, it is true, somewhat, and dividing among his German followers; but what could be expected of a sovereign who at home could sell his subjects at so many ducats per head, and made no scruple in so disposing to them? I fancy a considerable shrewdness, prudence, and even moderation in his ways. The German Protestant was a cheaper, and better, and kinder King than the Catholic Stuart in whose chair he sat, and so far loyal to England that he let England govern herself.

Having these lectures in view, I made it my business to visit that ugly cradle in which our Georges were nursed. The old town of Hanover must look still pretty much as in the time when George Louis left it. The gardens and pavilions of Herrenhausen are scarce changed since the day when the stout old Electress Sophia fell down in her last walk there, preceding but a few weeks to the tomb James II's daughter, whose death made way for the Brunswick Stuarts in England.

The two first royal Georges and their father, Ernest Augustus, had quite royal notions regarding marriage; and Louis XIV and Charles II scarce distinguished themselves more at Versailles or St. James than these German Sultans in their little city on the banks of the Leine. You may see at Herrenhausen the very rustic theatre in which the Platens danced and performed masques, and sang before the Elector and his sons. There are the very fauns and dryads of stone still glimmering through the branches, still grinning and piping their ditties of no tone, as in the days when painted nymphs hung garlands round them; appearing under their leafy arcades with gilt crooks, guiding rams with gilt horns; descended from "machines" in the guise of Diana or Minerva, and delivered immense allegorical compliments to the princes returned home from the campaign.

That was a curious state of morals and politics in Europe; a queer consequence of the triumph of the monarchical principle. Feudalism was beaten down. The nobility, in its quarrels with the crown, had pretty well succumbed, and the monarch was all in all. He became almost divine: the proudest and most ancient gentry of the land did menial service for him. Who should carry Louis XIV's candle when he went to bed? what prince of the blood should hold the King's shirt when his most Christian Majesty changed that garment?—the French memoirs of the seventeenth century are full of such details and squabbles. The tradition is not yet extinct in Europe. Any of you who were present, as myriads were, at that splendid pageant, the opening of our Crystal Palace in London, must have seen two noble lords, great officers of the household, with ancient pedigrees, with embroidered coats, and stars on their breasts, and wands in their hands, walking backwards for near the space of a mile, while the royal procession made its progress. Shall we wonder—shall we be angry—shall we laugh at these Old World ceremonies? View them as you will, according to your mood; and with scorn or with respect, or with anger and sorrow, as your temper leads you. Up goes Gesler's hat upon the pole. Salute that symbol of sovereignty with heartfelt awe, or with a sulky shrug of acquiescence, or with a grinning obeisance; or with a stout rebellious No! clap your own beaver down on your pate, and refuse to doff it to that spangled velvet and daunting feather. I make no comment upon the spectator's behavior; all I say is that Gesler's cap is still up in the market place of Europe, and not a few folks are still kneeling to it.

Put clumsy, high Dutch statues in place of the marbles of Versailes; fancy Herrenhausen waterworks in the place of those of Marly; spread the tables with Schweinskopf, Speck-suppe, Leber kuchen, and the like delicacies, in place of the French *cuisine;* and fancy Frau von Kielmansegge dancing with Count Kammerjunker Quirini, or singing French songs with the most awful German accent; imagine a coarse Versailles, and we have a Hanover before us. "I am now got into the region of beauty," writes Mary Wortley, from Hanover, in 1716; "all the women have literally rosy cheeks, snowy foreheads and necks, jet eyebrows, to which may be generally added coal black hair. These perfections never leave them to the day of their death, and have a very fine effect by candle light; but I could wish they were handsome with a little variety. They resemble one another as Mrs. Salmon's Court of Great Britain, and are in as much danger of melting away by too nearly approaching the fire." The sly Mary Wortley saw this painted seraglio of the first George at Hanover the year after his accession to the British throne. There were great doings and feasts there. Here Lady Mary saw George II too. "I can tell you, without flattery or partiality," she says, "that our young prince has all accomplishments that is possible to have at his age, with an air of sprightliness and understanding, and a something so very engaging in his behavior that needs not the advantage of his rank to appear charming." I find elsewhere similar panegyrics upon Frederick, Prince of Wales, George II's son; and upon George III, of course, and upon George IV in an eminent degree. It was the rule to be dazzled by princes, and people's eyes winked quite honestly at that royal radiance.

The electoral court at Hanover was numerous—pretty well paid, as times went; above all, paid with a regularity which few other European courts could boast of. Perhaps you will be amused to know how the electoral court was composed. There were the princes of the house in the first class; the second, the single field-marshal of the army (the contingent was 18,000. Polinitz says, and the Elector had other 14,000 troops in his pay). Then follow, in due order, the authorities civil and military, the working privy councillors, the high chamberlain, high marshals of the court, high masters of the horse, the major-generals of cavalry and infantry, in the fourth class, down to the majors, the hofjunkers or pages, the secretaries or assessors, of the tenth class, all of whom were noble.

We find the master of the horse had 1000 thalers of pay, the high chamberlain 2000—a thaler being about three shillings of our money. There were two chamberlains, and one for the princess; five gentlemen of the chamber; and five gentlemen ushers; eleven pages and personages to educate these young noblemen—such as a governor, a preceptor, a fecht-meister, or fencing master, and a dancing ditto, this latter with a handsome salary of 400 thalers. There were three body and court physicians, with 800 and 500 thalers; a court barber, 600 thalers; a court organist, two musikanten, four French fiddlers, twelve trumpeters, and a bugler; so that there was plenty of music, profane and pious, in Hanover. There were ten chamber waiters, and twenty-four lackeys in livery; maitre-d'hotel and attendants of the kitchen; a French cook; a body cook; ten cooks; six cooks' assistants; two bratenmasters, or masters of the roast (one fancies enormous spits turning slowly, and the honest master of the roast bedaubing the dripping); a pastry baker; a pie baker; and, finally, three scullions, at the modest remuneration of eleven thalers. In the sugar chamber there were four pastry cooks (for the ladies, no doubt); seven officers in the wine and beer cellars; four bread bakers; and five men in the plate-room. There were six hundred horses in the serene stables—no less than twenty teams of princely carriage horses, eight to a team; sixteen coachmen; fourteen postilions; nineteen ostlers; thirteen helps, besides smiths, carriage masters, horse doctors, and other attendants of the stable. The female attendants were not so numerous: I grieve to find but a dozen or fourteen of them about the electoral premises, and only two washerwomen for all the court. These functionaries had not so much to do as in the present age. I own to find a pleasure in these small beer chronicles. I like to people the Old World with its every-day figures and inhabitants—not so much with heroes fighting immense battles and inspiring repulsed battalions to engage, or statesmen locked up in darkling cabinets and meditating ponderous laws or dire conspiracies, as with people occupied with their every-day work of pleasure—my lord and lady hunting in the forest, or dancing in the court, or bowing to their serene highnesses as they pass in to dinner; John Cook and his procession bringing the meal from the kitchen; the jolly butlers bearing in the flagons from the cellar; the stout coachman driving the ponderous gilt wagon, with eight cream colored horses in housings of scarlet velvet and morocco leather; a postilion on the leaders, and a pair, or half-a-dozen of running footmen scudding along by the side of the vehicle, with conical caps, long silver-headed maces, which they poised as they ran, and splendid jackets laced all over with silver and gold. I fancy the citizens' wives and their daughters looking out from the balconies; and the burghers, over their beer and mum, rising up, cap in hand, as the cavalcade passes through the town with torch-bearers, trumpeters blowing their lusty cheeks out, and squadrons of jack-booted life guardsmen, girt with shining cuirasses, and bestriding thundering chargers, escorting his highness' coach from Hanover to Herrenhausen; or halting, mayhap, at Madame Platen's country house of Monplaisir, which lies half way between the summer palace and the Residenz.

In the good old times of which I am treating, while common men were driven off by herds, and sold to fight the Emperor's enemies on the Danube, or to bayonet King Louis' troops of common men on the Rhine, noblemen passed from court to court, seeking service with one prince or the other, and naturally taking command of the ignoble vulgar soldiery which battled and died almost without hope of promotion. Noble adventurers travelled from court to court in search of employment; not merely noble males, but noble females too; and if these latter were beauties, and obtained the favorable notice of princes, they stopped in the courts, became the favorites of their serene or royal highnesses, and received great sums of money and splendid diamonds, and were promoted to be duchesses, marchionesses, and the like, and did not fail much in public esteem for the manner in which they won their advancement. In this way Mademoiselle de Querouailles, a beautiful French lady, came to London on a special mission of Louis XIV, and was adopted by our grateful country and sovereign, and figured as Duchess of Portsmouth. In this way the beautiful Aurora of Konigsmarck, travelling about, found favor in the eyes of Augustus of Saxony, and became the mother of Marshal Saxe, who gave us a beating at Fontenoy; and in this manner the lovely sisters Elizabeth and Melusina of Meissenbach (who had actually been driven out of Paris, whither they had travelled on a like errand, by the wise jealousy of the female favorite there in possession) journeyed to Hanover, and became favorites of the serene house there reigning.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
ways on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 237 and 239 North FRONT Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ET
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ET
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

FINANCIAL

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.
6 15 stuth t8 15

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN, SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.
7 2 tuthst9 3

7 3-10s---SEVEN - THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 12 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
GEORGE W. BILL, PRESIDENT,
E. B HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS
Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited 4 18 thstuam

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
NOS. 114 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3m

3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 6 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1§

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 20§ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1§ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 12 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 8 PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON THE Estate of JAMES D. WOOD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the same to present them to
SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrator,
No. 728 GREENWICH Street.
Or his Attorney HENRY M. DECHERT,
6 18 tu6t* No. 209 South FIFTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

THE JOSEPH SMITH MORMONS.

The Anti-Polygamists—History of the Organization—Their Doctrines, Beliefs, Church Organization, Habits—Joseph Smith, Jr., in the Pulpit—Brigham Young Fails to Entice Him to Utah—Brigham Young the False Prophet—The Proposed Solution of the Utah Question.

From the Chicago Republican.

PLANO, Ill., July 10.—To most people Mormonism is inseparably connected with polygamy: its headquarters are thought of only as at Salt Lake City, and its only known ruler is Brigham Young. They look upon the Mormons they hear live in the Western States as detached and unimportant branches of the Salt Lake tribes, having the same beliefs and principles. They know almost nothing of that large class of Mormons living in our Western States, who are bitterly opposed to polygamy, whose President, Prophet, and Revelator is Joseph Smith, Jr., and who are an organized Christian body, with their headquarters in this little town. Yet they form a denomination, the membership of which has increased 1000 per cent. in this country during the last seven years. It has preachers and disciples throughout America and most of the countries of Europe. It preaches the Gospel of Jesus Christ as found in the Bible, and inculcates purity and morality. It has become one of the branches of the great Church of Christ, and, appealing to the mind as well as to the heart of man, is rapidly increasing in power. And, what is at present of great importance, it offers the true solution of the Utah difficulty.

For these reasons it is well that its history, aims, and present standing should be known, and carefully considered in a religious and political point of view.

THE MORMONS SCATTERED.

It is well known that Joseph Smith, "the martyr," was killed at Carthage June 27, 1844, and that he was succeeded by Brigham Young. From that time polygamy was more openly talked of among them, though never formally acknowledged until 1852. In 1845–6 they were forced to leave Nauvoo, most of them going, under the leadership of Young, to Council Bluffs, and thence to Salt Lake. Many, however, not being satisfied with Young and the doctrine of polygamy, separated from him, scattering throughout the Northwest.

THE REORGANIZATION.

Until 1852 the latter had no organization, and their only religious services were family prayers. The families around them knew nothing of their religious views except that they attended none of the churches. But in 1852 they perfected an organization, and were ruled over by seven apostles; priests and teachers were chosen, and religious services were held in school-houses and dwelling-places.

THE SON OF JOSEPH, THE MARTYR, APPEARS.

In 1860 a Conference was held at Amboy, Illinois, and while in session there appeared before it Joseph Smith, eldest son of "the martyr," claiming to be the true head of the Mormons—of the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. They had always had a belief that some day one of the sons of Joseph, the martyr, would appear and raise their Church to its proper place, dispossessing Brigham Young, and doing away with his polygamy. He was received with enthusiasm and reverence. It was then and there declared and acknowledged that the priesthood rightfully belonged to the literal descendant of the chosen seed. That before Joseph Smith, the martyr, died, he placed his hand on his son Joseph and blessed him as his lineal right. That it had been revealed by the Holy Ghost that the year 1860 was the one in which the Lord would bring forth their prophet; and, finally, that, according to God's revealed Word, Joseph Smith, the first-born of Joseph, the martyr, was the one upon whom fell the priesthood. He was then declared Prophet, Seer, Revelator, and President of the true Church of Christ, then numbering 400 members. I. M. Rogers, of this place, was chosen Bishop, and the Conference then dissolved.

PRESIDENT SMITH RETURNS EAST.

The newly-chosen President, then but twenty-two years old, returned to Cincinnati, where he published the *Latter-Day Saints' Herald*, and organized and administered the affairs of the Church. Then the Church numbered four hundred members, and had no teachers and preachers except the local ones; to-day it numbers over 16,000 members in the United States, and its preachers make known their gospel in Europe and all parts of America.

HE SETTLES IN ILLINOIS.

In 1863 he left Cincinnati and came to this place. The former place had no peculiar advantages, there being but one Mormon family there, and Bishop Rogers lived here. Since then the *Herald* has been issued from this place, and from here the President and Prophet directs the work of the Church, keeping always a sharp eye on the affairs of the Mormons in Utah.

THE BELIEF OF THIS DENOMINATION

may be stated thus:—They believe in the Bible, placing at its side as of equal authority and of the same Divine inspiration the Book of Mormon and the Book of Covenants, the latter being the revelations of the Lord to Joseph, the martyr, and others. To be saved there is necessary, 1st. Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; 2d. Repentance; 3d. Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; and, 4th. Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

Man will be punished for his own sins, and not for the transgression of Adam, that having been done away with by our Saviour's atonement.

Children are not born in sin, and should they die before reaching years of discretion, will be among the blest, having been saved by the atonement. They are not to be baptized until they reach their years of discretion, that being generally about the age of eight.

God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost are one in spirit, power, and glory, and three in body.

The Apostles of to-day have the same powers and gifts that the first Apostles did, and all things then necessary to conversions and salvation are necessary now.

The Church of Christ has changed in nothing, and the things performed by its ministers at first are to be performed now. Miracles can be and often are done. Angels visit the chosen the same as in ancient times. God still makes direct revelations to those whom He deems worthy of them, and such are often visited by the Holy Ghost. Some revelations are made in dreams. Prophesying is a gift of the Spirit, possessed by some, and is a species of revelation. It is as easy now to cure the sick by the laying on of hands as in the time of Christ; it is only necessary that both parties should have the requisite amount of faith. It has been done lately.

The bread and wine used in the holy communion is a spiritual representation of the body and blood of our Saviour. If wine cannot be obtained, water may be used.

The soul is not unconscious after death and before the resurrection, the souls of the good going to some place of rest, and those of the wicked to "the pit," where their punishment is a mental one, consisting mainly of reflecting on what they have lost.

There are two resurrections; the first being that of the just and righteous, and the last, that of all men for judgment. At the first resurrection the just and righteous will arise and live in the Kingdom of God on earth for one thousand years; this is the millennial state. This Kingdom will be reigned over by a Prince who will have sons; there will be other Kingdoms on earth at the same time, but this will reign over them all, except those that refuse to serve God.

At the end of the thousand years, the second resurrection will come, and all, good and wicked, saints and sinners, will appear before the throne of God for judgment. Those who were in "the pit," and who truly repent and love God, will be forgiven and gathered in among the blest. Then a new earth and a new heaven will be formed, and the saints will live there. This earth will be purified by fire and made anew, and become the abode of the blest. The impenitent will return to the pit. The saints will all be filled with the glory of God according to the capacity that each one has of receiving. Their days will not be passed in singing and in playing on stringed instruments, but they will fill an important place in the great plan of creation. Their days will not be passed in idleness; their knowledge will be greater, and so too their capacity for working. Christ will reign over this earth where the Heaven is to be.

Such is the creed they believe and teach.

THE CHURCH ORGANIZATION

is composed as follows:—A First Presidency; The Twelve; Quorum of High Priests; Quorum of Seventy; Quorum of Elders; Quorum of Priests; Quorum of Teachers: and Quorum of Deacons. The President has the general supervision of the affairs of the Church throughout the world. The Twelve are travelling Apostles, spreading the Gospel everywhere. The High Priests are standing ministers, preside over districts, and advise The Twelve. The Seventy travel and preach, subject to, and assisting The Twelve. The Elders travel when necessary, and transact local business. The Priests, Teachers, and Deacons are standing ministers, travel when required, and do any necessary local work. The Apostles, High Priests, and The Seventy belong to the priesthood of Melchisedek, and the others to that of Aaron. The Church has but one Bishop, and he is assisted by two counsellors. He has charge of the temporalities of the Church under its direction, and has nothing to do with spiritual matters. There is also a High Council for the trial of grave offenses, and to decide on points of doctrine. New laws must come from the President, and be approved by the Quorums and the Conferences; the latter meets each April.

DAILY LIFE.

Now, as to their daily life, their habits and customs. I have been here among them some little time. I have been in their houses, and ate and drank with them, and I have talked to their rulers of the past and the future of their Church. The religious services are held here in the upper hall of the Academy, Sunday morning and night. Last Sunday I went to the meeting, entering it just as the sermon began. The room was destitute of all ornament, and there was nothing to be seen but the plain wooden pulpit, the straight-backed, uncushioned pews, the old whitewashed walls, and the preacher and his congregation. On the pulpit stood an earthen pitcher containing the communion wine. The preacher was dressed in plain black clothes and was destitute of a neck-tie. He was tall and broad-shouldered, stooping very slightly; the forehead high and very narrow; the face long, thin, and peculiar, seemingly cast in a mould; the eyes greenish, but changing color every now and then; the nose long and sharp; the hair was black and thin, and his dark beard and moustache had in them streaks of white. Standing with his left arm behind him, and his right hand pointed to the congregation, uttering his words in a false, high, and unpleasant voice—such was Joseph Smith, Prophet and President. His monotonous tone never changed, and his pointing gesture never ended.

In the side aisles sat the men, and in the centre were the women; all listened very quietly and attentively. From the sermon one could not tell but what the preacher belonged to one of the Orthodox denominations; the only thing lacking was a little of the sensational. At the close of the sermon the preacher lifted up his right hand and blessed them in the name of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and the congregation left.

JOSEPH SMITH

lives in a pleasant little house, surrounded by a garden where he raises his vegetables. Just east of the depot, in the second story of a brick building, is his printing office, from which he issues the *Herald*, tracts, and books, and where he does job printing. The *Herald* is a semi-monthly paper, circulating all over the United States and in many parts of Great Britain. It is in this printing office that Joseph Smith earns his living; and it may be well to state here that no officer of the Church is paid by it. President, priest, bishop, and missionary have alike to support themselves. To this office are sent the reports of the teachers and preachers scattered through the world. To-day comes a letter from one of his followers stationed at Salt Lake City, telling of the progress of matters there; and to-morrow comes one from Denmark, giving the number of new converts.

MORMONS IN PLANO.

In this town there are fifty-five members of the Church, and in the county two hundred and twenty-five. Differing from the Salt Lake Mormons, they associate freely and intimately with their neighbors. Some of them are very well off in land and money, and some are very poor. But none of them ever beg; none are ever thrown upon the charity of the town or county. The Church supports and cares for its own poor, and, strange to say, they have neither festivals nor fairs, nor do they ever ask their neighbors to subscribe to any of their church enterprises. They contribute equally with others to all public celebrations and enterprises, as well as give their personal aid. They do not speak of their religion to those not professing it, do not try to convert them, and do not thrust tracts into their hands. While believing their Church to be the only absolutely true one, yet they believe that those belonging to another can go to Heaven, and more than that, that a moral man, having no particular belief in God, who does good on earth and lives an innocent life, will be rewarded therefor by God. They are generally respected and liked by their neighbors. One of the best farms in the county is owned by the Bishop, Mr. I. M. Rogers; it is about five miles southwest of here.

INCREASE IN NUMBERS.

It seems from the statistics kept that increase of church membership has corresponded greatly to the number of traveling brothers and preachers. Thus far the number employed has been increased each year. Under the auspices of this Church, a religious paper is published in Wales, in the Welsh language. There will soon be published in the printing office here a complete translation, by Joseph, the martyr, of the Bible. The manuscript has been in the hands of his son for many years. The plates are now being stereotyped, and the book will probably be issued this fall. Until then, as heretofore, the King James edition of the Bible will be read. In this new translation the word "baptize" is kept, they saying it means to immerse. It is claimed that it is the only complete and true translation of the Bible ever made.

HOW TO CONTROL UTAH.

The following will show what part may be taken by this Church in bringing Utah under the perfect control of the Government, and in doing away with the institution of polygamy. Among all classes of Mormons, Joseph Smith, the martyr, is greatly honored and revered. They were always taught, and always believed, that they were to be reigned over and ruled by his descendants. When Brigham Young assumed control of the Church at Nauvoo, he told it that he should only rule over them until Joseph Smith, the oldest son, should come of age. This he repeated again and again at Salt Lake City. When Joseph came of age he wrote him to come out there, and take the authority belonging to him, and rule the Church as it stood. He could probably have become the Bishop, and had charge of all the temporal matters. Joseph Smith, bitterly detesting polygamy and partly fearing to place himself in Young's power, wrote declining to come. Then Brigham announced that he had had a revelation, and the Lord had told him that their ruler was to be David, the youngest, and not Joseph, the elder son. This year David came of age, and he then received a letter from Brigham similar to the one Joseph had received. He replied to it as his brother. Thus the matter stands as far as Brigham Young is concerned. But with Joseph Smith and the Church of which he is the head, the matter is different. He feels and believes, and so do they, that he is the only true head of the Mormon Church, and that he and none other should rule over them as high priest in Utah and elsewhere. He feels that as yet it is unsafe for him to go there; that his life would not be secure. But he has there those belonging to his Church, and from them he receives full reports of all matters there. Secretly they teach there in Salt Lake City the true doctrines of the Church, pointing out the evils of polygamy, and that Brigham Young is the false and Joseph Smith the true Prophet. This teaching has been very effective, and the converts have been numerous; many of them have recently had to leave Salt Lake city. The trouble is that they cannot teach it openly. The Mormon emigrants on their way to Utah are met by the followers of Joseph Smith, and they are told of the falsity of the Salt Lake religion. But thus far this is all that the Church of Joseph Smith can do in that direction. It has not of itself the power to preach and teach openly in Utah, and it does not receive the requisite support from the Government.

Joseph Smith and those in authority under him feel confident that if they can go to Salt Lake City under the protection of the Government, and knowing that their lives will be safe, and that they will be allowed to preach their doctrines, they can peaceably do away with polygamy, and bring Utah under the full control of the United States. But as yet the Government declines to give that assurance, deeming it an interference in religious affairs.

Joseph Smith, and his followers are waiting patiently for that guarantee, feeling that then they will win back that which they deem theirs. In the meantime, they are paving the way for it in Utah, and increasing the power and authority of the Church. It is well worth considering whether or not the aid wished should be granted them. As yet it seems to be the simplest and most feasible solution of the Utah question.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 18s to

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. F. GUSTINE,
8 4 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11, 1867.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned at No. 1103 GIRARD Street, Third Floor, or directed in Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., July 18, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, campeyes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with

FRESH BEEF

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,

CORNED BEEF

of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the commanding officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force four (4) months, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.

Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef etc."

C. L. KILBURN,
7 10 6t Brevet Brig.-General, A. C. G. S.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 223 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1y

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M, for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 5:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:50 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:00 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:8 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:20 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy R.R. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 30 General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, N. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

ELLIS CLARK,
6 26 1m Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $2 00. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 tf Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 14 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3 00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... 1st class, 3 25 / 2d class, 1 80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M., (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10:15, and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 5 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6:30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 20, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11:50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6:30, 7:15 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M. The 7:15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 6:35 P. M., Express 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
4 8

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as

NATURE AN AGRARIAN.

From the Nation.

In addition to the terrible waste of war, and the loss caused by the withdrawal of so many strong hands from their accustomed farm work, the country has for three years in succession been afflicted with indifferent or actually poor harvests, so that the price of bread and all other necessaries of life had risen this spring to threefold its normal figure, and laborers and mechanics, while receiving extravagant wages, scarcely earned a fair living. Strikes and combinations of laborers and of employers have been frequent, the old battle-cries of "the rich against the poor," and "labor against capital," have again been heard on all sides, and the country has been recently startled by the sudden uprising of the agrarian ghost, at the bidding of Senator Wade, who is reported to have said that property is too unequally divided, and that Congress should find means to remedy the evil. The evil itself is no doubt partly due to the war, partly to ignorant and selfish legislation, but mainly to a succession of poor crops. This latter cause seems likely to be soon removed, for all accounts agree that the country is this year blessed with an abundant harvest. Wheat in the Southern and Central States is harvesting, and everywhere else is safe beyond all but the most extraordinary contingencies. The area planted in all the States is larger than ever before, and the yield promises to be liberal in proportion. The hay crop everywhere is magnificent. Corn, though rather late, in consequence of the cold, wet spring, is looking extremely well, and under the influence of the favorable weather of the last two weeks is rapidly making up for lost time. Cotton has had its drawbacks; the corn has this year engaged the planter's first attention, but the breadth of cotton sown is large, its present condition is highly favorable; the rumors of damage have from all quarters, except some of the lowest overflows, been indignantly contradicted; the present labor system is working admirably, and without very decidedly unfavorable weather, the crop promises to be far larger than last year, or indeed any year since 1861. With the exception of a few of the smaller fruits, and some comparatively unimportant products, the same abundance seems to await all the crops in all parts of the country. How is this abundance to affect the people?

The first effect of abundant crops is, of course, to lower the price of the articles harvested. Within the last sixty days flour has declined fully twenty per cent.; wheat, nearly thirty; and corn, nearly forty per cent., and the fall is scarcely begun. Cheap wheat means cheap bread; cheap corn makes cheap poultry, cheap pork, cheap eggs; cheap hay means cheap milk and cheap butcher's meat. All that the people eat declines in price, and the decline is not only prospective, but actual and instantaneous. The decline affects not only the crops about to be harvested, but every portion of former crops remaining unconsumed. The great profits made by dealers and speculators were made by the rise on the stock on hand; the stocks now on hand must be sold at a corresponding loss, and thus the profit is taken from the pocket of the dealer and speculator, and restored to him from whom it first came—the buyer and consumer. This is the way in which Nature forestalls Mr. Wade, and provides for a more equal redistribution of property.

When food is cheap the laboring man is willing and able to work for lower wages. Hence, with cheap food, all that labor produces declines in price. Manufactured goods, the principal cost of which is labor, decline with the price of food. The stock on hand, produced at high wages, declines at once in anticipation of cheaper future production, and thus out of the savings of his high wages the laborer can buy the manufacturer's costly products as cheaply as if his own wages had always remained at their former low figure. Thus, again, nature tends to "agrarianism."

Not only does the labor decline by which manufactured goods are produced, but the raw material from which they are made declines with it. Cotton has fallen thirty per cent. in three months, and is still declining. With the price of cotton the price of all other materials used for clothing must fall likewise, and thus every dollar of unnatural profit made on the rise of cotton and cotton goods, wool and woollen goods, is restored to its rightful owner by the gentle, peaceful pressure of Nature's own agrarian laws. Thus, whatever lowers the price of food lowers the price of everything produced by labor. Abundant crops make lower prices not only for the articles harvested, but also for manufactured goods of every description; not only for the crops about to be harvested, but for any portion of former crops remaining unconsumed; not only for goods yet to be produced, but for every piece of goods already manufactured that remains unsold. Hence it is safe to say that the general anticipations of a profitable fall trade, based upon the prospect of abundant crops, are not likely to be realized. It seems certain, on the contrary, that the present stock of goods of most descriptions can only be sold at a loss. Nor are those who anticipate an early fall trade likely to realize their wishes. A probable decline in prices is proverbially prone to delay purchases. The buyers of produce are not likely to be in eager competition for the farmer's crops, and the buyers of merchandise will wait until the manufacturer lowers his prices to the last figure. Thus the ordinary trade of the country is likely to be both late and unprofitable. When business is unprofitable, money lenders are averse to loan. The capitalist is the most timid of human beings. Safety is with him the first consideration. When merchandise or stocks are declining, the money lender is unwilling to advance on them, and is afraid to trust to those who deal in them. In England, where money is to-day loaned at two per cent. per annum on good security, it is almost impossible to borrow money on cotton, or on the notes of cotton dealers, because a decline in cotton is generally expected. A somewhat similar state of things is in prospect with us. Already, in some quarters, it is difficult for produce-dealers to borrow the money they need in their business, and this difficulty tends to hasten and increase the decline, which in turn only adds to the caution of the capitalist. The result is, that the capitalist, finding it difficult to lend his money at former rates of interest, will accept a lower rate if the security offered is only good enough, and thus abundant crops make money cheap. And, with money abundant at three or four per cent., what becomes of the cry that capital absorbs too large a share of the profits of labor? Declining wages, cheap materials, cheap capital which seeks a safe investment, induce moneyed men to employ a part of their means in building. Cheap new buildings lower the value of old dear ones, and make rents lower everywhere. Rent is one of the heaviest items of expense to all classes in this country, but proportionately far heavier to the laboring than to any other class.

Although Wall street thinks differently, railroad and other stocks have likewise to decline under abundant crops. The decline in merchandise, and the consequent difficulty of borrowing money upon it, compel merchants and manufacturers throughout the country to obtain the money necessary for their business and for replacing the loss on their merchandise by selling out all their outside investments and securities. The lateness of the fall trade and the delay in moving the crops will cause great competition among the railroads, low freights, and diminished profits. The prevailing spirit of caution will cause many of the hollow shams of the street to be thoroughly investigated and exposed. The diminished profits of the merchants reduce the bank deposits, or, in other words, the amount of money that the banks can lend on stocks. The preference which in times of doubt will always be given to Governments will likewise exert a depressing influence on railroad and other securities, and the stock exchange is likely to see a decline that few anticipate, and that will tend to distribute again some of those enormous fortunes that excite the jealousy of ignorant men, and furnish the stock in trade of political demagogues. The almost inevitable decline in prices of every single article of merchandise and of every kind of property is nature's way of equalizing the distribution of wealth without the aid of Congress or of strikes or of coöperative societies.

It is an old story that dear bread makes more revolutions than the direst oppression. Cheap food in all ages has done more for peace and progress than liberty itself. Abundant crops this fall will do as much to reconstruct the South, to allay the labor excitement, to harmonize political differences, and to put down agrarianism, as any number of summer sessions, or any variety of reconstruction amendments. Few will object to the negro's voting if he faithfully helps to hoe the corn, and the crop yields enough for both master and man. Who stops to register while the wheat is yearning for the sickle? Will strikes or coöperative societies bring down the price of flour twenty-five per cent. in one month as nature's bounty has done? Who clamors for another's acres while in his own field the corn is growing an inch at night? Who cares for Stanbery's opinion while cotton promises an old-fashioned crop of three millions of bales? Can the President add a single grain to a single ear of wheat? Will Wendell Phillips' fierce philippics add one boll to the cotton plant? Can Congress secure one day's fair weather to the ripening fruit? Yet they think they rule the world! From all parts of our broad land, from the stony hillsides of New England, made fruitful only by sturdy Puritan labor and Anglo-Saxon ingenuity, from the broad prairies of the West, where the bounteous soil asks only for seed corn and the reapers, from the sunny valleys of the Central States, but recently vexed with din of arms, from the broad alluvial bottoms and dreamy glades of the South, from all parts alike comes one joyous shout of plenty, drowning with unconscious scorn the petty bickerings and broils of statesmen and politicians as the rolling thunder on the Fourth of July might drown the fitful rattle of torpedoes and fire-crackers.

We have, indeed, occasion for rejoicing. Human wisdom has not yet discovered a means of making war weigh alike heavily on rich and poor. Human virtue lags even behind human wisdom. Hence it is not denied that war has fallen most heavily upon the poor, that they are most oppressed by the weight of taxation caused by war. But in addition to the loss by war they have had to bear the loss of crops. Nature and man alike have battled against the poor. For six long weary years everything has tended to accumulate property in the hands of the rich. The men of the people who, like Senator Wade, are taught by their vague, untutored instincts "that property is not equally divided," are nearer the truth than their opponents think. But when they seek for the cause of this unequal distribution their instincts fail them, and when in their thoughtlessness they talk of "Congress distributing property more equally," they simply put their feeble shoulders to the chariot-wheel of Providence. The laws that regulate the accumulation or redistribution of property are made by a mightier power than that of Presidents or even president-makers. Of the laws themselves man in his ignorance has only a faint conception; but we do know that the harvest of each year is one of the instruments by which they are executed. For four or five years past the tendency has been in one direction only, but the wave of accumulation has now spent its force, the wave of redistribution has started on its career.

VIRGINIA.

Official Order from General Schofield—An Expected Prize Fight—A Writ of Error Issued by Chief Justice Chase.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15.—The following order has been printed for issuance by General Schofield:—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., July 12, 1867.—Brevet Brigadier-General William Hays, Major 5th United States Artillery, having returned from temporary duty in the Fourth Military District, is hereby assigned to the command of the sub-district and the post of Fort Monroe. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, Captain 18th United States Infantry, on being relieved by General Hays from the command of the sub-district of Fort Monroe, will resume his duties as acting assistant inspector-general. Brevet Colonel H. A. Dupont, Captain 5th United States Artillery, on being relieved by General Hays from command of the post of Fort Monroe, will resume command of his battery at Richmond, Va.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, United States Army.

S. F. CHALFIN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

A match has been arranged here between Billy White and Sam Mcclade to fight for a purse of $1200, on the 11th of September next, between this city and Norfolk. White is backed by Richmond and McGlade by Norfolk.

Chief Justice Chase has issued a writ of error in the confiscation cases of McVeigh and Bruin, of Fairfax county, Va. They will come up for hearing at the October term of the Circuit Court.

CRIME.

Two Girls Murder their Stepmother in Tennessee.

The Kingston *East Tennessean* gives the following particulars of a horrible affair which occurred in the Sixth Civil District of Roane County, Tenn., known as the Paint Rock District:—

"It appears that a Mrs. Hicks and her two stepdaughters, named respectively Mary and Kezia, had for some time lived unpleasantly together, when the two daughters determined to put her out of the way. Accordingly, with murderous intent, they forcibly conveyed their unfortunate victim to the smoke-house near by, and commenced a series of tortures that even the veriest savage would have shrunk back from and grown hideous at—such was the enormity of their barbarity and wickedness. They first attempted to strangle their victim to death, but failing in that they bethought themselves of a more refined as well as expeditious mode of acomplishing their object, which was to pour melted lead into the ear of their helpless victim, and then to make assurance doubly sure, these daughters struck the prostrate and dying woman several blows on the head with an axe. Supposing the old lady dead or dying, they left their mother weltering in her blood and went to church. Some of the neighbors soon after coming in found Mrs. Hicks, administered restoratives, and revived her sufficiently to relate the above detailed facts. We learn that Mrs. Hicks has since died of her injuries, and that the murderers are still at large, having secreted themselves so as to prevent the officers of the law from arresting them."

Horrible Murder in Tioga County, N. Y.

From the Binghamton Republican, July 13.

A man named Rosewell was murdered at Tioga Centre, Tioga county, last night, by a man named Ellis, who, up to the present writing, has not been arrested. The facts are as follows:—Rosewell had sold a small farm and bought another, which was principally a wood lot, and on Friday afternoon was moving his family to the lately acquired possession, and Ellis was riding with him. In going through a piece of woods it was proposed by one of them to go and get a drink at a spring. Both men left, leaving Mrs. Rosewell in the wagon. A few moments after their departure she heard a cry of murder from her husband, and, being alarmed, abandoned the wagon in search of help. She soon found a house and aroused the inmates, who immediately made a search, but darkness coming on, the body of Rosewell was not found before morning. The head of the unfortunate man was crushed fearfully, a log lay across his neck, and his mouth was crowded full of leaves. The body was left as found until the Coroner and Sheriff, who have been summoned, should arrive and take possession of it. The murder was perpetrated for the money Rosewell was supposed to have upon his person. Rosewell had only $20 when he set out, and the money he had handed to his wife, and the murderer got nothing for his horrible crime. Ellis is a desperate character, and had but recently returned from Auburn.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.

BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,

SECOND-HAND SAFES.

SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuth3m

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.

For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

CROQUET.

AMERICAN CROQUET COMPANY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

NO. 918 ARCH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS,

CROQUET, $7·50, $10·00, $12·00, AN $14·00 PER SET.

OUR $7·50 SET IS EQUAL TO THE MANUFACTURERS' $10·00 SETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

2 1 tuths3mrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

WEDDING CARDS.

PARTY INVITATIONS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,

STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,

2 1 tuths3mrp NO. 918 ARCH STREET.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2m8p

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS

OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN,

VICHY,

SEIDLITZ,

SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,

Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.

Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth3mrp

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD.

WHITE LINEN DUCK

Of the Extra Heavy Basket Quality, reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

All grades and weights White Linen Duck.
All grades and weights Brown Linen Duck.
Linen Drills, good qualities, only 37 cents up.
Fancy Drills, good qualities, only 45 cents up.
Coating and Blouse Linens from 25 cents up.

BLACK HERNANI OR IRON BEREGE.

A fresh lot good quality, at the lowest old gold price of 65 cents.

Also, the two yards wide, in large mesh, at reduced prices.

40 cent Lupin's Black Tamartines.
8-4 White Tamartine, Lupin's make.
37 cent Black Ground Figured English Grenadine.
37 cent White Ground English Grenadine.
25 cent Plaid Grenadines, extra cheap.

COLORED ALPACAS AND GOAT'S HAIR, FOR SUITS.

A fair assortment still on hand of good colorings, and at moderate prices. 11 2 stuthsp

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—

A Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 50, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·12½.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices,
Table Linens, 48, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

2 28 ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES,

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 15 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 27½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c, $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $5; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·00; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·00.

WHITE GOODS,

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 40 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 7 16 1m

DRY GOODS.

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 922 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

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OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF

RAILROAD PROPERTY

AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, or planing, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9 tu3m

A NEW MATERIAL.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,

AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE—AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

PATENTED BOTH IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary porcelain, is worked like glass. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles; in hardness it equals flint, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the thinnest egg-shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. It is susceptible of being produced in any color.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN CO.,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania,

Has just been organized for the purpose of manufacturing this material on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.

1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of $100 per share, the books for subscription being now open at their present works, Nos. 3045 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, where every facility will be furnished to those who desire to investigate the nature and capabilities of the material.

Subscriptions will also be received at the office of the President, No. 223 DOCK Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

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M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 8

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY CARD.—We have now on hand and offer at private sale during this week, a general assortment of first class Sheffield plated ware and superior ivory handle table cutlery. [7 16 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately,

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 455 N. Fourth street,

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, MIRROR, ETC.

On Wednesday morning,

17th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 455 N. Fourth street, neat parlor and chamber furniture, superior walnut extension table, French plate mirror, fine Brussels carpets, mattresses, etc.

May be seen on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 11

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

We will sell by order of the Sheriff,

On Wednesday,

July 17, 1867, by catalogue, the Entire Stock of a City Retail Dry Goods Store, comprising a full assortment of brown and bleached muslins, flannels, dress goods, linen towels and toweling, linen cambric hdkfs, hosiery, gloves, notions, etc.

GOODWILL AND FIXTURES.

Also, at 9½ o'clock, upon the premises, No. 134 South Eleventh street, the goodwill, lease, and fixtures.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

On Wednesday Morning,

July 17, by order of Assignees, the Entire Stock of a City Retail Dry Goods Store, consisting of a full and general assortment of bleached and brown muslins, dress goods, flannels, cloths, cassimeres, hoop skirts, notions, etc. 7 15 3t

100 CASES GERMAN WINE.

Also, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, 100 cases pure German wine of assorted brands. It

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street wharf on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday, at 8 A. M.

Fare, $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, including carriage hire.
Children, $1·25, including carriage hire.

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, etc., and will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also, sell tickets at their office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 10 12t

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

THE STEAMER ELIZA HANCOX having met with an accident to her machinery, will be withdrawn from the Wilmington and Chester Line for a few days to undergo repairs.

Due notice will be given when she is ready to resume her trips.

7 15 1t L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."

PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 24 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whol sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 20 PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 2257, dated September 17, 1863, in name of Margaret Pattison, for six hundred dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving the same at

WILLIAM HOGG, JR.'s,

7 6 12* No. 901 N. EIGHTH Street.

COAL.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1914 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 728 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 12